4 may 98

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,296—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
S.M.I. EGYPT	8020	R. F. Briscoe ..	7th May.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
S.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
S.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
S.M.I. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson ..	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
S.M.I. CARTHAGE	5287	....	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ..	9th "
S.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe...	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
S.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt ...	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery ...	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked S.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich ..	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Androvich ...	4,351	21st May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 3, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	C. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 22nd May, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,300	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 5th May, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Babbao, Linga, Bushrs, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 5th May, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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TREACHER & COMPANY'S
OWN BRANDS.
—GLENLIVET—
—HIGHLAND MALT—
—SPECIAL LIQUEUR—
—OLD IRISH—

These Whiskies are guaranteed to be thoroughly matured Spirits, Pure and Wholesome.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

—DEWAR'S— —PERTH— —WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

USED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA !

A small dose every morning Prevents and Wards off attacks of Epidemic, Fevers, Plague, &c. It wonderfully cures Ague, Chill, Fevers and Malaria when all other Remedies fail. Many cases of Bubonic Plague are cured by this wonderful Remedy..—MADON, SONS & Co.,—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

RE. 1. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED ! DYSPEPSIA MASTERED !

WHETHER the trouble arises from DEBILITY, OVER-INDULGENCE, CLIMATIC CAUSES or NATURAL WEAKNESS.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

will restore sufferers to health. THE FIRST DOSES will give prompt relief and a regular course of the medicine will, in nearly every instance, effect a permanent cure.

SOME OF THE MOST CONFIRMED cases have yielded to the treatment and those who have almost abandoned any hope of cure are asked to give this remedy a patient trial.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottles.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE REASON WHY KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the prime favourite in India.

BECAUSE it is a PREPARATION specially designed for use and calculated to give the best results in the INDIAN CLIMATE.

IT HAS STOOD the test of time having been introduced nearly 30 YEARS AGO, and its sale has increased year by year until it now occupies the FOREMOST PLACE.

UNLIKE MANY OTHER "HAIR RESTORERS," etc., it is guaranteed free from any chemical ingredient, and TO CONTAIN NEITHER PARAFFIN nor anything in the LEAST OBJECTIONABLE. On the contrary it is a VEGETABLE COMPOUND of DELICATE NATURE but MOST EFFECTIVE IN USE.

For LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A SOUND, WHOLESOME AND SUPERIOR TABLE WINE AT MOST MODERATE PRICE IS OFFERED IN KEMP'S UNRIVALLED HOUSEHOLD CLARET

INTRODUCED over TWENTY YEARS since it is now well known and highly appreciated by a very large circle of CUSTOMERS.

BOTTLES—Rs. 20 Per Dozen, Rs. 1-14 each.
Half Bottles—Rs. 13 „ Rs 1-2 „

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51. ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
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All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

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With and without Leg Rests.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other welled remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, diseases of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

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NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	"
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	"
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	"
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	"

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

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Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

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SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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Strong bound in Half Morocco Leather, thick card board leaves, mounted on linen hinges, each book containing 30 leaves.

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No. 8 size : 10 by 7½ ins.	4 0
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„ 10 „ 12 „ 9½ „	6 0
No. 11 size : 12 1-2 by 10 1-2 ins.	6 8
„ 12 „ 15 „ 11 „	9 8
„ 13 „ 17 „ 12 1-2 „	11 8
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Various sizes and qualities of Photograph Albums for Mounted Photographs on hand.	
Breast-pocket Cabinet Photo Screens, Best Morocco, 3 Photos	7 8
„ „ „ „ 4	10 0
„ „ „ with Clasp, 2	4 0
Double Screens Cabinet Photos, 2 Photos Rs. 2-8 and	4 8
Mounting Solution for Photos, per bot.,	1 0

"DAILY NOTES."

A NEW WRITING TABLET for HOME and OFFICE use.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Made in four sizes.	No. 1. 3 1-4 by 5 1-2 ins,	0 12	Refills 0 6
Refills made to slip readily in and out of case...	„ 2, 4 1-4 „ 6 1-2 „	1 0	„ 0 8
	„ 3, 4 3-4 „ 7 1-4 „	1 4	„ 0 10
	„ 4, 5 1-4 „ 8 „	1 12	„ 0 12

"HERE IT IS."

"When found, make a note of it." A new series of Note-Books, bound in Limp French Morocco Leather, indexed alphabetically throughout.

	Rs. a.
4 by 2 1-2 ins.	1 0
6½ „ 4 „	1 12
6½ „ 4½ „	2 0
8 „ 5 „	2 8

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Walker's Backloop Note-Books, Self-Registering ("Found at once") with Refills. All kinds of Note-Books from all Sizes and Prices, from As. 8 upwards. Small sets of Cover and Refills at As. 10.

A large Variety of Address Books, Engagement Books

Pocket Books, Card Cases, Pocket Book Purses, Cash Bags,

Customers residing in the Mofussil are requested to give description, as nearly as possible of articles desired, with approximate amount they wish to pay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "SYDNEY" from MARSEILLES and ADEN, landed in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 5th instant.

1. From Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji, "That the Commissioner be requested to cause the street numbers on buildings to be inspected, and such as have been obliterated or removed, improved or replaced."

2. From ditto "That the Commissioner be requested to report if Antobawadi and Patakwadi are in an insanitary condition, if so, what prevents the removal of such causes by the Municipal authorities."

3. From Nanabhai N. Katrak, Esq., "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take measures to bring into operation as soon as possible the scheme of the re-organization of the Health Department, the expenditure for which is provided for in the Budget for 1898-99."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 3rd May, 1898.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

DRIVERS AND FIREMEN REQUIRED.

QUALIFIED European or East Indian Goods ENGINE DRIVERS of not less than four years' standing as passed Main Line Drivers. Terms according to qualifications.

Also European or East Indian FIREMEN of not less than three years' service. Terms Rs. 50 or 60 per month according to qualifications.

Apply by letter only to Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, giving full personal particulars and copies of service certificates.

R. GARDINER,
Agents.

29th April, 1898.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL, DAVIDSON'S,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The *cuisine* will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer & Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories. The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened to traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to The Manager.
Glenview Hotel,
Coonoor.

or to SPENCER & CO., LD.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LTD.—Open their HORNBY ROAD SHOWROOMS, MONDAY, May 9th.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

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WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

FOR SALE.—SHIGRAM and strong PONY, Rs. 200, complete. Apply "X. Y. Z." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish DOG-CART, just painted and lined bottle green, lance wood shafts, wooden Dash Board and Wings, and double Springs, with a very fast-trotting 15-1 BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING. Price Rs. 450. Price of Dog-Cart and Horse separately Rs. 230 each. Also a Black PERSIAN HORSE, about eight years, 15 hands in height, good length, goes in Saddle and Harness. Quite a beauty. Price Rs. 500. Apply to JAMIETRAM JAGJIVANDAS KHADIA, Ahmedabad.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LTD.—COMPLETE FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, Open MONDAY, May 9th.

TO LET, Furnished, till 30th November, the UPPER FLOOR of a house on Cumballa Hill, 3 bedrooms. Apply to Surgeon-Major COLLIE.

STORM HALL, BELVIDERE HILL, UPPER FLOOR, TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for six months from 1st May, BILLIARD TABLE and Tennis Court. Rent very moderate. Cool, breezy situation. Apply to J. PEARSON, on the premises.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Commodious well Furnished Bungalow to let for six months, cheap, Walkeshwar road.—Address "N," care of this office.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee: in case of breakage a new one is replaced free. No. 1, Rs. 4, No. 3, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LTD., HORNBY ROAD, Extensive new SHOWROOMS, Open MONDAY, May 9th.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms Table excellent. All Home Comforts provided.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1733—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Ward, Dadar, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES:

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price. Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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NOTICES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1898, at 5 p.m.

To Receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1897.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact, such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers, Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

MR. A. W. CAMPBELL has this day been AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

BREUL & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 2nd May 1898 and until further notice the train notified to leave Poona at 21-55 and arrive Wathar at 3-25 will be cancelled, and the following Trains will run daily between Poona and Koregaon for 3rd Class Passengers only.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers can, however, obtain accommodation in these Trains by giving 24 hours notice to the nearest Station Master.

STATIONS.	Time. H. M.	STATIONS.	Time. H. M.
Poona	D. 21 45	Koregaon	D. 20 10
Wathar	A. 3 25 / D. 3 55	Satara Road	D. 20 49
Satara Road	D. 4 41	Wathar	A. 21 40 / D. 22 30
Koregaon	A. 5 10	Poona	A. 4 4

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 27th April, 1898.

FOR SALE.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

FOUR LANCASHIRE DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 30' by 7,' daily working pressure 100 lbs. per square inch, with all mountings complete, by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co.

Six Scutchers, 25 Roller and Cleaver Cards, 4 Drawing, 4 Slubbing, 6 Intermediate and 12 Roving Frames and 26 Flyer Throstles of 350 Spindles each.

All the above are in working order and can be seen at the Mill. Offers will be received by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., the Agents, up to 31st May, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD., MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS
(Country Manufactured.)

H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.

Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.

24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALER

Sold Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times,' the leading newspaper in the world, says — The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 8	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 0
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Other Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
4 0, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. FEDRICHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, A.C. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... Fcs.	50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 | 15,000	100 | 100	75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Bhangha ai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	700	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Arbungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,020xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	70
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	522½ 2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	40 0
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	557½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	565
Hinguchal Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	990
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	207 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Maconjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	222xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,120
Maugon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	1032
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	400
Oriental	6,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	850
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderdas	760	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	305
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	600xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	980
Venkatshunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	-

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1750
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	15
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	225 s.p.	1,100
Frandji, Nowrojee & Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Motlasali Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	360
Munmar M	200	250	s.	15	265
New Berar	500	500	500	dvd Rs45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	171
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	0	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	30	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Tata	37	200	all	12	200xd
Tolkurr	-	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,090

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Bahia	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,535
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Trading	500	500	300	30	183
Marcias & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477 1-2
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	4½
Treasner & Co.	2,000	500	200	60	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,200	100	100		158
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvdRs11	26 1-

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-4
China Leaf	"	24-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-3
Do. do. new	"	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-2
sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17	"	70-2
Do. 17½	"	70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 9-55m., 9-46a. Low water, 3-25m., 3-40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
The Britannia Mills, Apollo Street, 1-30 p.m.
Bombay Grain Trading Company, Hummum Street, 2 p.m.
The China Mills Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
Alcock Ashdown and Company, Limited, Bank Street, 5 p.m.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

BAKRI-EED FESTIVAL.—Owing to the Bakri-Eed festival, 6,328 Mahomedans visited the Victoria Gardens on Monday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 7 p.m.

A HISTORY OF INDIA AND ITS RELIGIONS.—According to a vernacular paper, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, who is enjoying the High Court vacation at Mahableshwar, is engaged in writing a history of India and its religions.

FALL OFF A CHARPOY.—Sakookhan Samardankhan, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, residing at Jail Road, while standing upon a charpoy, hammering a nail in the wall of his room, on Monday afternoon, accidentally lost his balance and fell off, sustaining internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to and detention at the J. J. Hospital.

ENJOYING THE BAKRI-EED HOLIDAY.—Habeeb Mahomed, a Mahomedan boy, aged thirteen years, residing at Rungari Mohalla, whilst hurriedly getting into a hack victoria in motion, on Monday afternoon, to have a drive about the town, it being a Bakri-Eed holiday, accidentally slipped and sustained a wound, about four inches long on the right leg, by coming in contact with two wheels. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Karwar Street, Fort, touching the death of a Parsee boy, named Rustomji Jehanghir Gazdar, aged five years, son of Jehanghir Dossabhoy Gazdar, residing with his grandmother on the third storey of a house in that street. On Monday afternoon, deceased was playing by himself in the front room, where there was a cot placed near a window, which was open and had no bars. The grandmother was on her bed in the next room, and the mother was engaged in the cookroom. Suddenly the noise of a fall was heard on the east side of the house, and going into the front room, the grandmother found the deceased missing. She looked out of the window and saw deceased lying on the road underneath the window. She ran down and picked up the boy who was unconscious and gasping. He was bleeding from the nose, and his skull was fractured. He died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BARODA.—The Baroda correspondent of a native journal states that the "Reduction Committee," which was appointed some time ago, having made certain recommendations with regard to the office of Municipal Commissioner at Baroda, which received the sanction of H. H. the Gaekwar, Mr. Dinshaw Ardasir Taleyarkhan, Municipal Commissioner, has handed over charge of his office to Mr. Bhandarker, secretary to the Chief Engineer, and has retired on pension. Both the Corporation and the people are said to be very sorry at the resignation; and arrangements are being made to present addresses to him. It is even said that some of the leading citizens intend to present a petition to the Gaekwar to continue Mr. Dinshaw in the office of Commissioner. He was a very popular officer of the Baroda State. He was kind and considerate to all, and rendered pecuniary assistance to many out of his own purse. Six years ago, when he reverted to the office of Municipal Commissioner, on the completion of some special duties, public meetings were held in his honour, Mr. Dinshaw first distinguished himself by his judicious conduct of the *Gujarat Vidhra*, a newspaper published in Surat. He then joined the service of the Baroda State, and raised himself by his talents to the post of Municipal Commissioner, and during his incumbency of the office introduced many sanitary improvements in the different divisions of the town.

BANDORA TOLL FEES ON SHEEP.—At a special general meeting of the Bandora Municipality, held on Monday last, the appeal of the local butchers against the recent levy of additional toll fees on sheep came on for discussion. Mr. Anandrao Talcuerkar observed that many of the members of the Board present seemed to think that, as the Bombay Municipality had planted a nuisance, in the shape of the 'abattoir,' at the gate of that small town, the local Municipality was justified in making the most of it and turning it into a source of profit. They already got annually toll from the sheep merchants about Rs. 2,000, and from the Bombay Municipality Rs. 1,200 on meat vans. The new impost was expected to bring in about Rs. 3,000 more. There was, however, Mr. Talcherkar said, another aspect to the question. This new departure would eventually affect the quality of the meat-supply of a great city. The sheep imported into the town travelled for two or three days cooped up, without food, in railway vans. In a cold climate like that of England, a railway journey of less than a single day entailed a loss in the weight of the animals of over five per cent. The amount of similar shrinkage in a climate like that of Gujarat and the Decan might, therefore, be easily imagined. These emaciated sheep taken up by the butchers hitherto grazed daily, free of charge, to the number of from three to five thousand, on the pasturage near Santa Cruz. The Bandora butchers were under no legal obligation to send the animals for grazing, the toll fee of one pie per sheep going out of the slaughter yard were insisted upon. The result would inevitably be that the animals would be slaughtered in the lean condition they had arrived in—which was highly undesirable. Mr. Talcherkar urged that the Bandora Municipality had yet some concessions to ask of the City Corporation, notably in the matter of their very costly water-supply; and they behaved liberally in this instance and waived the additional toll fees. There was no doubt but that their action would be reciprocated by the City Municipality. Dr. De Monte and Mr. Chambers said that they had both opposed the levy of this new imposition, which was passed by a majority, but as the contract with the toll farmer had since been completed, nothing more could be done in the matter. The butchers' appeal was then recorded.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Lieut. W. C. French, I. S. C., has been appointed a special plague officer under the Epidemic Diseases Act III. of 1897 and placed under the orders of the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana for duty at Bandora. Mr. Shivram Gungadhar Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., Acting Mamlatdar of Kelvi-Mahim, has been appointed Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, in place of Mr. Narayan Gopal Raje, B.A., who is appointed a First Class Magistrate at Mowad. Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Antia, Mamlatdar of Ahmedabad, is transferred to Kelvi-Mahim, in the Thana District. Srimant Tatia Saheb Natoo, brother of Sirdar Baba Saneb Natoo, of Poona, who is in the special prison of Thana, was indisposed yesterday. The Civil Surgeon of Thana was called on to attend him.—The reconstruction of the Thana railway station is being pushed on rapidly by the men of the Engineering Department under the immediate supervision of Mr. I. H. Imrie.—On the night of the 19th April last about half-a-dozon robbers entered the compound of Mr. Nanabhai Sadanand at Kalyan station in order to commit a theft in his house; but on receiving the timely assistance of the neighbouring people the thieves took to their heels.—A special police, partly of armed men, in charge of a senior head constable, left for Mokhada, a few days ago, in order to pursue a gang of robbers who committed depradations in that Mahal lately.—Three Ramosee dacoits, who were arrested with stolen property (of the robbery committed in the Karjat Taluka last year) in their possession by Mr. Sayad Ismail, chief constable of Maval, in the Poona District, were tried by Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, on Saturday, the 23rd April last, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees two hundred and also three months' solitary confinement each.—The bubonic plague has made its appearance again in Bhewndi. Consequently the Collector and District Magistrate and Mr. Wasudev Shivajee Nabar, District Deputy Collector, left for Bhewndi on Wednesday last, in order to take the necessary steps to stamp out the epidemic at that place.—Cases of bubonic plague have occurred in Thana at the following places:—A Vanee died at Kapoor Bow on Wednesday, and a Hindu died in the Tembee Street on Thursday last.—There were twelve persons under observation in the Segregation Camp near the railway station yesterday.—The thermometer readings ranged from 85 to 96 degrees in the shade yesterday.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEMPERS SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the host of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, containing no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	3
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2a	1	
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	3	1	15
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	3	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	16
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpaty	1	0	6
	Walkeshwar	1	1	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	1	2	30
	Tardeo	3	0	
	Byculla	2	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2	0	
	Sewree	1	0	11
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	
	Worlee	1	0	8
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	14	1	2
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		0	
	St. George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		0	
	Jaba Parel		0	
	Telegu		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Sooni		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Road		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	15
	Darisathan		1	
	Modykhana		0	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	V. S. Maharaja's		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madanpura		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint.		1	
	Byculla S. Camp		1	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	42	23	106
	Total plague deaths to date	29,438	25,591	
	Total same date last year	16	19	71

a One from Bandora by road.

A Government Resolution has been issued, instructing Mr. A. Cumine, the new Chairman of the Plague Committee, to complete, as soon as possible, and not later than the 1st proximo, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, the process of winding up the accounts of the Plague Committee and to effect on or before that date the transfer of contract of plague operations in Bombay from that body to a new organisation, regarding which orders will be issued shortly.

PLAGUE ON BOARD THE S. S. PATNA.

AN EXCITING VOYAGE.

The British India steamer Patna, which arrived here on Monday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, had four cases of plague on board during her voyage to the Gulf. The Patna left here on the 24th March last, arriving at Karachi on the 26th idem. While at the latter port, one of the lascars was found suffering from high fever, and was taken ashore, when he exhibited symptoms of plague. The steamer then proceeded to Linga. After leaving the port a lascar died but showed no signs of plague. On arrival at Bushire the authorities, having learnt that the vessel had landed a case of plague at Karachi, refused to have any communication with it except that the mails were sent ashore. The Patna waited for a day at Bushire, and then left, without landing the passengers and cargo, and she called at Fao and Mahomerah, and then went to Busreh. There again the passengers were not allowed to land, although the vessel was disinfected. The passengers, mostly Arabs, had only taken food with them to last till they reached their destination. Many of them appeared impecunious, but even those apparently well off joined in the turmoil which followed on board when they learnt that they were to be over-carried. They asked that the captain of the vessel should provide them with food; and this request the captain had to accede to. The passengers did not seem to care much about the outbreak of plague on board, but what they felt most was being over-carried in their journey and the difficulty in obtaining a landing at any of the ports. Four military posts were kept on the river bank watching the steamer in order to prevent the landing of passengers at Busreh by force or stealth, and a man-of-war patrol boat was anchored close by the s. s. Patna day and night. On the 11th ultimo, another lascar had high fever, and was removed ashore. The vessel was again disinfected and the effects of the passengers and crew taken ashore and disinfected in a steam boiler. The ship's cargo meant for Busreh was discharged without hindrance at that port in boats which were detained in quarantine for a period. The Patna weighed anchor on the 18th April on her return voyage. The day previously to her sailing an old Mahomedan after suffering for forty-eight hours died of plague. He was burried at sea. All through these days of anxiety the Arab passengers seemed inclined to be very turbulent. The Patna had to wait for high water near the Busreh Bar, to enable the steamer to proceed. This afforded an opportunity to some buggalows to come round the vessels at night, and all the passengers who could get away in them under cover of dakness went off, to the great relief of the commander and officers. The Patna after crossing the Bar on the 21st arrived at Bushire next day. Here the passengers were detained in quarantine, and the steamer discharged what cargo she could. From Bushire she proceeded to Linga, where no passenger was allowed to land nor would the merchants have anything to do with the steamer. At Jask also permission to land, passengers was refused. Captain Packham had no alternative but to proceed direct to Karachi, where the Patna landed all the remaining Mahomerah and Bushire passengers and cargo. At Karachi the vessel was thoroughly disinfected for the third time.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Fort District one case was detected and removed from the lines of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry to the Modikhana Hospital. Two cases which had been removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital for observation on the 1st and 2nd instant developed symptoms of plague. A case of plague was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, yesterday, from Nanabhoy Lane, Fort. In all four cases of plague were recorded yesterday in the Fort District. In the Mandvio District two cases of plague and two deaths due to the same disease were recorded. In C ward (north) only the Bhuleshwar section showed one case of plague and one death. The southern part of the district showed a clean bill of health. In E ward (west) one death from plague was certified at Walkeshwar Road. In E ward, which comprises Byculla, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Nagpada, and Mazagon sections, no cases and three deaths were recorded. No cases were detected from the Parel and Mahim Districts.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 865 persons in the Churney Road Camp; 533 persons in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp, and 60 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,439, and by land through Manim and Sion Causeways 2,435, making a total of 3,874 persons. Departures by sea 983, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,582, making a total of 3,565 persons.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 23rd April 1898:—

John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon, of Malabar house, Kandy, Ceylon, for improvements in tea rolling machines.

Robert William Alexander Anderson, tailor, of Huzrutgunge, Lucknow, Oudh, for improvements in Norfolk jackets and other coats.

Maula Bakhsh alias Manla, son of Gulab Khan, mistry, of Rajabazar, tannah Paharganje, zillah Delhi, for improvements in sugar-cane mills.

Samuel Telford Dutton, civil engineer, of Marl Bank, in the city of Worcester, for improvements in interlocking railway signals and points.

George William de Tunzelmann, electrical engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E.C., for improvements in or relating to the composition of carbons for electric welding, brazing and the like purposes.

William Parnall, grocer's outfitter, of 108 Victoria street, and Tom Bell Burns, commercial traveller, of 8 Narrow Weir, both of Bristol, for improvements in targets.

Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, Madras railway company, of Ammur, in the North Arcot district, Madras presidency, for a double power water lift.

Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co., engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved method of filling tanks and other receptacles.

Benjamin Charles Pole, consulting engineer, of 4 Gloucester road, Kensington, for improvements in motive power engines.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sicocco engineering works, Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea, coffee, cocoa, grain or other substances.

William Tyree, photographer, of 54 Lambton Quay Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved acetylene gas generator.

Hedley Livingstone Waddell Button stationer of Mutual chambers, Brisbane street Launceston in the colony of Tasmania, for an improved nail

George Westinghouse, engineer, of Pittsburg, county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for an improved rotary motor or pump.

Birney Clark Batcheller, mechanical engineer, of 1518 North Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., for a method and mechanism for locating obstructions in pneumatic or other systems.

James William Paige, manufacturer of 831 Jackson Boulevard and Theron Solymon Eugene Dixon attorney of 280 Dearborn street both of Chicago state of Illinois U. S. A. for improvements in methods of operating steam and air turbines.

Ezra Torrence Gilliland, gentleman, of Pelham manor, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, U. S. A., for improvements in the manufacture of mouth-piece cigarettes.

Thomas Henry Jones, works-manager, of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers, of Bombay, for improvements in apparatus for disinfecting clothes, bedding and the like, to be called "the Bowman disinfector."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Playford Reynolds, M. I. C. E., superintending engineer, in the Public Works department of Bombay, for a portable incinerator for burning kachra, rags, and refuse generally. (Specification filed 18 April 1898.)

Professor Shanker Abaji Bhise, president of the Scientific club, Bombay, residing near Ramwadi, market post, Bombay, for an improved process or method of preparing Indian pagris or turbans. (Specification filed 14 March 1898.)

Daniel Kemp West, engineer, Guntur, in the Madras presidency, for connecting the ends of balinghoops. (Specification filed 19 April 1898.)

Helen Denison Rushton, gentlewoman, of 10 Victoria terrace, Calcutta, for a portable bicycle rest and house stand combined or separate. (Specification filed 21 March 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Isaac Shone's and Edwin Ault's invention for improvements in and connected with the ventilation of drains and sewers. (From 5 May 1898 to 5 May 1899.)

The Central Cyclone company's invention for improvements in and relating to apparatus for pulverizing or disintegrating sand or other dry substances. (From 29 April 1898 to 29 April 1899.)

Silvanus Phillips Thompson's invention for improvements in means for use in or in connection with the conveyance of varying electric impulses, applicable to electric signalling for telegraphic, telephonic or other purposes. (From 25 April 1898 to 25 April 1899.)

Otto Hoffmann's invention for improvements in air-moistening and ventilating apparatus. (From 29 April 1898 to 29 April 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

Harry Hubbard Calf's and Augustus Abram Clough's invention for improvements in cotton-pickers. (Specification filed 19 January 1894.)

Charles Luyers's invention for improvements in brakes for railway rolling stock. (Specification filed 19 January 1894.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—2 bales wool L Bhiomchand.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—15 bales hides Bundelly Ismail, 8 bales skins Abmed Abdoola and Co, 20 bales skins Mancherjee Shapoorjee and Co, 2 bales skins and 3 cwt deer horns Megjee Mohomed and Co, 13 bales carpets Forbes, Forbes and Co 1,001 cwt r p seed Halli Brothers, 17 cwt cannela Moledina Lalijee, 545 cwt gum M Jaffer, 17 bales skins D Jeejeebhoy and Co, 63 cwt gum Govindjee Sajpal, 103 cwt gum A H Mowjee and Co, 140 cwt Bibanum A Mooman, 200 cwt buffalo horns V Gangjee, 6 tons blackwood D Maneckjee and Co, 5 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co, 61 bales skins W and A Graham and Co

FOR HULL.

Mahratta s—10,000 cwt wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co, 27,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 8,000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gaekwar s—1,155 bales cotton, 6,100 cwt poppyseed and 9,139 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 4,081 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co, 104 bales cotton, 4,300 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt poppy-seed, 12,000 cwt rapeseed and 6,000 cwt wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Marca s—55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 500 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co, 4,002 cwt linseed and 2,001 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell, 6,000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co, 7,000 cwt poppyseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Imperalist s—55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 115 cwt coir yarn Megjee Mooljee and Co, 495 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Aries s—110 bales cotton A Blaschеck and Co. 60 cwt gum B Nazir and Co, 12 cwt gum Jetha Premjee.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—1,998 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Telna s—2,400 cwt wheat Finlay Muir and Co.

Scotia s—375 bales cotton Ral i Brothers.

Ile de la Reunion s—4,700 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

St Giles s—4,000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

Neptune s—1,000 cwt wheat and 2,500 cwt gingellyse

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 3RD BHOIWADA LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Nagindas Vithaldas, the assignee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vithuldas Sukharam, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of May, 1896, made between the said Vithuldas Sukharam of the one part and Mancooverbai, widow of Gungadas Vizbhoocandas, of the other part.

All that piece of fagundari ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, be the same, a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, on the north by the house of Purshotum Premji Vandas, and on the south by the property Vizbhoocandas Amarsee, and which and all premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vithuldas Sukharam.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 100 BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BERAR COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Godown of Madhowdass Premjee, by order of Lucmomdass Bhaumchand, and on account and at the risk of Shri Kisson Balkissen—

100 fulbe. s/. bales good machine-ginned broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogly, next to the Fire-Brigade Station, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glasswares and crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. B. Arnould, Esq., left Bombay.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO BILLARD TABLES.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, close to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the following Billiard Tables, viz :—

1 first-rate nearly new full-size slate "Champion" billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta, with balls, cues, &c., complete.

1 full size slate billiard table with billiard balls and also new pool and pyramid balls, cues, &c., complete.

Also billiard benches, chairs, clock, cabinet, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned valuable Jewellery, the property of Mrs. Meherbai Dady.

1 pair brilliant and emerald earrings, 1 large size emerald earring studded with diamonds, 1 pair small size English pattern brilliant earrings, 1 pair emerald earrings studded with diamonds, 1 earring of superior brilliants, 1 English pattern brilliant and ruby earring, 1 pair diamond earstuds each of 4 diamonds, 1 pair earstuds of large brilliants, the pair weighing about 23 rutties, 1 English-made gold locket, studded with 5 brilliants and one emerald in the middle, 1 pair of brilliants and ruby bangles, 1 English pattern diamond and ruby necklace, 1 handsome English made brilliant and ruby bracelet, with two rows of brilliants and 1 row of rubies in the middle, 1 pair of diamond and pearl bangles, 1 pair English pattern ruby and pearl earrings with buncnes of pearls, 1 very handsome English-made diamond butterfly brooch set with rubies, saphires and pearls, several diamond, ruby and emerald rings, hoop-rings, and nose-rings, 1 set of diamond collar button convertible into a brooch and scarf pin, 1 English made gold necklace with pearl pendants, 1 set of English-made turquoise, pearl and diamond necklace, earrings and locket, 1 diamond star with emerald pendant, 1 pair of English-made gold expanding bracelets set with small diamonds and pearls, etc., etc.

The whole of the above jewellery is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bandstand, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. D. N. Eliot.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.
IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bejonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee, in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 6 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmaker's tools, etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, next to Dr. Sinclair, the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, plateware, Henry II pattern dinner service glassware, ladies' and gent's saddles complete, mother-of-pearl panel, large screen, real Persian carpets, table ornaments, oil paintings, half plate camera, tiger skin, ladies' bicycle, English wall mirror lamps, etc., the property of T. Gahagan, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under the consent decree passed in suit No. 480 of 1894 (wherein Harkisondas Vusonjee was plaintiff and Ladhibai was defendant), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold and silver ornaments, consisting of pair of gold sankias watch guard, patlis, gugli, kanda with beads, gold chark, nosering, pearl kalpoi, pair of pearl navgha, pearl sataara, pearl chura pearl nose-ring, pearl kanthi, etc., silver kundi, vadkas, kurvai, chamoles, spoons, dishes, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR, NEAR COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Moreshwar Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1894, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in an indenture bearing date the 13th day of September, 1889, and made between the said Moreshwar Narayen of the one part, and Jairam Naranji and others of the other part, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17 and 631, new Nos. A-77 and 2913, old Survey Nos. 459-462-458 new survey No. 7321, and containing by admeasurement 1,032, square yards or thereabouts, together with several buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1231, 1232, and 1233, and Street Nos. 16 to 18, 1-2-3-3-4-5-6 and 23, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhuleshwar Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Shri Krishna Narayen, partly by the property of Dinanath Gangadas, and partly by the property of Luxmon Krishnaji, on or towards the north by the property of Jamnadas Ramji, and on or towards the south partly by the feasting part of Lohanas and partly by the property of Ramdas Gungadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dungarsi, and Cama, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniture brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand shigram in good order.
1 bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey Arab, 14-2 hands, quiet in harness.
1 strong dog cart with grey Arab pony and harness.

By order of the executrix and Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Daver—

1 strong and roomy English-built open carriage by Kesterton of London, suitable for a pair or single, with poles, shafts and lamps complete.

1 strong-built and roomy waggonette with removable top suitable for a pair or single.

1 strong and roomy English-built glass-fronted family Brougham by Jones and Co., of London, suitable for a pair of single.

1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram.

1 handsome and powerful grey waler mare, 15 hands, fast and quiet in single harness.

Also the property of another gentleman—

1 handsome and powerful chestnut Arab gelding, 15 hands, a very serviceable hack.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Foreman's Bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and bentwood furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate walnut wood iron-frame cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, a D. B. C. F. hammerless gun in case by the Army and Navy Stores, a 450 Colt's and other revolvers, a splendid collection of shikar trophies, consisting of bear panther, boar, sambhur, hyaena, crocodile and other heads and skins, set up by one of the Taxidermist in India, a fine lot of old inlaid armour, Afghan matchlock guns, swords, spear, chain, armour, etc., from the frontier, a splendid chance for collectors and museums, a half plate and photographic camera, with two double dark slides and stand by the London Stereoscopic Company, in canvas, waterproof case, one portrait lens, a choice lot of ferns, and other plants in tubs and pots, the property of W. Fry, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th May, 1898.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
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To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
CATALOGUES FREE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH :—5, PATEL STREET, FORT.
THE BANK ACCEPTS SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS at the Special Rates of Interest mentioned below :—

For 4 months at 5½ per cent. per annum.
" 3 " 5 " "
" 2 " 4 " "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
AND CENTRAL. COMFORTABLE
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF
ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
Bombay Gazette
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

In the price of Consols in London there was no change yesterday, 111 1-8 being still quoted. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 102 1-2 ; but Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 114 ; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £62 3-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 1-2d. Discount on Short London Bills at three months' sight and on six months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-8, to 26 3-16d. per oz. ; and in New York 3-8 cent, to 56 5-8 cent, demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·83 3-4 dollars. About £300,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

For White Delhi Wheat the quotation was 42s. per 492lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 42 1-2s. per 416lbs. was quoted, May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet in tone ; for Linseed, 37 3-4s. per 424lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales ; and the Imports 24,000 bales. For American Arrivals 3 1-2d. per lb. was quoted for May and September-October deliveries.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent, to 6 5-16 cents per lb. ; August Futures were quoted at 6·26 cents, and November at 6·30 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts ...	10,000	7,000	7,000
Two days' do.	24,000	19,000	12,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,185,000	6,462,000	4,95,000

Locally a moderate business has taken place in this staple to-day with a steady tone in the market. Exporters bought 900 bales, and the Mills 3,150 bales ; total, 4,050 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

Week's Receipts	1898. 55,000	1897. 34,000	1896. 39,000
" to U. Kingdom	26,000	20,000	43,000
" " Continent	31,000	44,000	22,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,161,000	6,422,000	4,973,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,397,000	2,850,000	2,049,000
" " to Continent do.	4,95,000	2,544,000	2,043,000
" Stock in the Ports	670,000	497,000	419,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,690,000	3,06,230	3,150,420
" Surats	135,000	241,710	331,070

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,249,000	1,205,910	1,142,400
" London	3,000	5,000	5,000
American Afloat	93,000	99,000	106,000
East Indian	9,000	11,500	11,000
Total...	1,355,000	1,312,410	1,264,400
Price of Middling-Americans	3 19-32d.	4 1-4d.	4 13-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 1-2d.	3 1-2d.
Difference	19-32d.	3-4d.	29-32d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	11,925 bales.
Wheat	87,728 cwts.
Linseed	13,440 "
Rapeseed	15,180 "
Gingellyseed	4,373 "
Poppyseed	3,377 "
Castorseed	5,484 "

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet but steady. Very little business has been reported. Sellers ask 27s. to 27s. 6d per ton for May, and 25s. 6d. to 26d. for June.

EXCHANGE has continued quiet in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Bills. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, and rates then receded, 1s. 4 3-32d. being reported for ready Bills, and later on 1s. 4 1-16d. was also done. At closing rates were steady as follows :—

	per Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.
Francs 3 ms' sight	1-70

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet with 94 3-4 quoted for the next Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES remain in a neglected state. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 10 lower ; Queen, Rs. 10 higher; and Port Canning Co., Rs. 7 1-2.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98 :—

	In the month of November 1897. Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	30,31,918	81,79,305	1,15,11,223
Exports	26,07,773	37,07,300	63,15,073
Net Imports	4,24,145	47,72,005	51,96,150
To the end of the month of November 1897, Progressive.			
Imports	4,76,19,251	8,88,34,889	13,65,54,35
Exports	1,57,10,299	3,74,10,258	5,31,20,557
Net Imports	3,19,09,352	5,15,24,441	8,34,33,793

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,67,601	36,94,181*	41,61,782
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897, (Progressive)	14,89,741	3,99,18,494	4,14,08,235
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,38,004	37,62,360	42,00,351
he monthnd of the eTo th 30 ov. 1897.	16,10,939	3,91,35,238	4,07,96,227

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,090	23,93,790	56,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks...	7,01,090	27,08,790	60,691	34,70,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,689	2,02,982	3,560	2,87,231
Per mile of Ry do.	175	440	8	623
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,890	24,70,462	59,153	36,01,505

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 85,769
Decrease to date ..... " 2,30,934

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	63,357	40,198	23,159	...	17,121	...
Parcels, &c.	83,596	75,469	7,127	...	1,25,805	...
Goods						
Other earnings	4,689	4,663	26	...	29,929	...
Total for week	1,50,642	1,20,330	30,312	...	...	...
Aggregate	21,15,339	19,42,493	...	...	1,72,846	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 2nd April, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	1,09,233	7,50,051	8,739	8,68,023
	...	...	...	6,10,339

Increase ..... Rs. 2,57,684

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAIRRIE—April 23, at Mian Mir, the wife of Surg-Lieut S H Fairrie, A M S, of a son.
HOLMES—April 24, at Meerut, the wife of R J Holmes, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son and heir.
JOHNSTONE—April 25, at Marley Villa, Simla, the wife of Captain A A J Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
LANE—April 26, at Benares, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor G Lane, G V R, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—April 28, at Allahabad, Tobie Augustus Browne, late of the East Indian Railway, aged 44 years and 2 months.
WIMBERLEY—April 27, at Dalhousie, Helen Tirah, infant daughter of Surgeon-Captain C N C Wimberley, 15th Sikhs.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1898.

MODERN research, which has dealt so mercilessly with many ancient beliefs, and threatened at one moment to dispose of them all as fanciful myths, has of late begun to make amends by confronting destructive criticism of the *a priori* kind with authentic documents drawn from newly discovered sources the existence of which no one suspected. Biblical chronology has been largely rehabilitated by cruciform tablets found in Egypt relating to events in Palestine and Syria. Excavations at Rome have made waste paper of much of Niebuhr's demonstration that the seven kings of the earlier city were fabulous beings who never lived and reigned in the flesh. Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle in the *Calcutta Review* shows that in the last twenty years the patient labours of Dr. Buhler, Professor Jacobi, and others, including himself, have reconstituted Jainism, and shown that instead of being the degenerate offspring of Buddhism it is as ancient as that faith though it was not fated to be promulgated by missionaries in countries external to India. Until recently the learned denied that it had any existence before the Middle Ages, a singular instance of the hardihood of erudite scepticism, in view of the fact that the Jains claim to have evidence dating back to the third century before the Christian era to prove they were then in the possession of the sacred hill in Palitana which they hold to this day. European scholars for twenty years have made a serious study of the documents brought to light by the Government search for Sanskrit manuscripts, and by independent efforts. Jain literature, the existence of which was scarcely suspected, is found to be nearly as copious as the Buddhist, and its study has effected a revolution in the preconceived ideas of the antiquity and its teaching of Jainism. It proves to have been one of the most ancient of the monastic institutions of India, the object of which was to deliver the Hindu from the sad neecessity of undergoing an endless series of deaths and re-births. It was held that this could only be accomplished by renouncing the desire to live, cutting one's self free from earthly affections, family or other, and all vanities in which we sometimes included the most necessary garments. The founder of Jainism mentioned in the sacred books by the title of Mahavira was a certain Vardhamana, the son of the Rajah of Vaisala, a town twenty-seven miles north of Patna. He was born in or near the year 599 B.C., his mother being also of royal lineage.

Like Buddha, the founder of the Jains at first addressed himself to his aristocratic friends and to his Kshatryan castemen. He lived in his father's palace until death gave the succession to his elder brother. Then at the age of thirty, with the consent of the head of the family, he entered on the religious life and adopted the vocation of a monk. In the ordinary course he joined the monastery near by in a garden, enclosing a temple and rows of cells for the religious. But after a year's solitude he found that the rules of the order were not sufficiently stringent ; they did not prescribe the absolute nudity essential to holiness. Discarding his clothes, he wandered through north and south Behar. Dr. Hoernle ascribes to the severity of the tenet which the neophyte held to be of cardinal importance, that twelve years passed before he gained a following that acknowledged his divine mission. But he was then acknowledged to be a Jina—Spiritual Conqueror—from which Jain, the name by which his system and sect are known, is derived. He also obtained the title of Mahavira or Great Hero, and also that of Keralin—"He who knows all things by Himself alone." He spent the last thirty years of his life in teaching his religious system and organising his order of ascetics, those Princes through whom he was related on his mother's side being his principal followers. His travels extended as far north as the Nepal frontier and as far south as the Paresnarth Hill—the area in which his great contemporary Buddha also ministered. The Jain scriptures scarcely notice Buddha ; whence it may be inferred that there was no active hostility between them. But another sectary Gosala, who had attached himself to Mahavira in the first years of his unencountered wanderings and then set up as a teacher before the Jina himself ventured to do so, and founded a sect that enduring for some centuries, was the object of bitter denunciations. Besides this apostate there were eleven other chief disciples, who all remained faithful and between them instructed 4,200 monks. One of the twelve, Surdhaman, survived his master, and through him Jainism has been continued to these days. Mahavira died at the age of seventy-two in the year 527 B. C., a few years before the death of Buddha. Both were personages of eminently impressive personality and both were eminently successful in founding sects that have endured for two thousand four hundred years. Mahavira brought over to his way of thinking the great order of monks from whom he separated on the crucial clothes question. They gave in to his views for a time, but, as the learned Doctor says, the difference being one on a point of propriety, necessarily broke out again in a few centuries to bring about the disruption of the Jain order into the Svetenbaras or white-clothed and the Digambaras or the unclothed.

Dr. Hoernle maintains that neither Buddhism nor Jainism is a religion in the strict sense of the word. They are rather monastic organisations, begging fraternities in many respects similar to the Dominicans and Franciscans of medieval Europe. The close of the sixth and beginning of the fifth century before the Christian era was a period of great religious activity in India, and many monastic orders came into existence, the Buddhist and the Jains being destined to survive. But there was nothing new in monasticism ; it was an essential part of the original Brahmanism, which prescribed retirement from the cares and distractions of the world for the third stage of life and religious mendicancy as Sunyasis for the fourth and final period. But the Brahmins never founded great monastries like those of the Buddhists and Jains. Brahmins developed a tendency to reserve the Sunyasi or mendicant stage for their caste only. That was probably the cause of the development of rival orders which at first were intended for the Kshatriya or second caste, but later admitted all castes The Brahmin mendicants not performing religious ceremonies, the Buddhists and Jains also discarded them and even discontinued reading the Vedas. They were then forced outside the Brahmani pale. Dr. Hoernle considers the prevalent notion that Buddhism and Jainism were a revolt against the tyranny of caste to be quite erroneous. They were a protest against the exclusiveness of the Brahman ascetics ; they fully recognised caste outside the monastic orders, and the Brahman priests were still indispensable for ceremonies at birth, marriage, and death. While Buddhists and Jains had many things in common, there were divergencies ; the one were animated by a practical and active spirit and the other speculative and abstract. Hence the missionary activity of Buddhism which carried their teaching over great part of Asia, while the Jains passed an unobtrusive life within the bounds of India, rarely going beyond them. On the other hand, the Buddhist order consisted only of monks and nuns ; they had no place for lay brothers or lay sisters. The Jains had a distinct place for both, and the lay community felt that they were part and parcel of the Jain system, and exerted themselves to uphold it. Buddhism erred fatally in taking little or no account of the laity : it was the principal cause of the disappearance of Buddhism from India when on a change of religious tendencies in the seventh century the people ceased to join their order. When Mussulman conquest swept over the country in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and massacred the survivors in monasteries Buddhism utterly collapsed. Having got cut itself free from the secular life of the people it could not maintain or recover itself. Jainism has kept its prosperous monastic settlements in Southern and Western India and Bengal down to the present day. A great scheme divided the sect on the clothes question in the fourth century before Christ. The greater number held that the time had come to conform to the general usage and wear white clothes. The more strict protested against this backsliding. In practice all Jains now wear white clothes ; but the schism has continued for two thousand years and given them two schools of teachers and two religious literatures. The Jains excel the Buddhist in reverence for life, holding as they do that everything organic and inorganic has a soul, and that to kill it entails the horror of a new birth to be followed again by death. This imposes the duty of specially observing the first of the five great vows—not to ill-use any soul. The Jain monk carries a broom to sweep his path or his seat and wears a screen over his mouth to prevent the inadvertent swallowing of a soul. But Jainism takes account of the facts of life even in its aspirations for the unattainable ideal.

SOME time ago the Corporation asked the Municipal Commissioner to report as to the schemes of new streets which in his view it might be desirable to undertake. Mr. Snow has now informed the Corporation that it is impossible to make any useful report on the subject until it is known which sections of the city the new Trust is likely to take up for improvement. The Corporation have, however, voted funds for constructing and widening certain roads. Most of them are on the Agripada estate, which has been made over to the Trust, and therefore whatever rights of possession the Corporation may now have, it will no longer exist when the Act has received the assent of the Viceroy-in-Council, as the property will then vest in the new body. Only four of the roads out of the thirteen for which money has been voted are recommended by the Commissioner to be proceeded with. The first two are a new thoroughfare from Dongri Street to Elphinstone Bridge, and the extension of the Reay Road from Warl Bunder Road to Gunpowder Road. In both cases most of the property required for the work has been purchased or is being purchased under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. In regard to the two other roads the Commissioner is of opinion they should be undertaken as loan works. They are a thoroughfare from Girgaum Road to Trinity Street and Parel Lane, and in both cases the land has been rendered vacant by the demolition of houses marked "U. H. H." The Executive Engineer is of opinion that they should be taken up to prevent the sites being built upon again. As he says, the owners cannot be expected to keep them open for an indefinite length of time ; and the opportunity for acquiring them before the cost of purchase is increased by new buildings ought not to be lost. But speaking generally it is certainly desirable that the making of new roads should not be undertaken in the few months that will intervene before the Improvement Trust is constituted for the special purpose of taking up schemes of street and house improvements. Another matter in regard to which further delay is necessitated is the construction of an overbridge at Chowpatty, proposed by the Extension Committee ten years ago. The Under-Secretary to Government in the P. W. D. has replied to a request for information on the subject preferred by the Commissioner with the remark that if a road were made all along the sea-face from Chowpatty to the Wodehouse bridge, within a reasonable time, an overbridge at Chowpatty would scarcely be necessary. Government consider that the views of the Improvement Trust may be awaited as regards the construction of the road before further action is taken in the matter of the overbridge.

This letter serves to explain the opposition of Sir Charles Ollivant to the proposal made by Mr. Mehta on the occasion of the third reading of the Improvement Bill, that the schedule in regard to the Kennedy Sea Face should provide for its continued appropriation to its present purpose as a ride and footpath for ever. The ride is but little used ; for several months during the monsoon it is entirely closed, and its conversion into a carriage road would largely increase the number of persons who benefit from the preservation of this open space for public purposes. The change would not involve the payment of any capital charge since the Kennedy Sea Face would then, as now, be a road under the meaning of the word as defined in the Municipal Act, and therefore be exempt from liability. It may be mentioned that there is one improvement on the Kennedy Sea Face under contemplation that has long been called for. It is proposed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to remove the Church Gate Street Station to the south side of the level crossing, where there would be larger space for the provision of waiting rooms and other accommodation needed by the many hundreds of passengers who daily use the station. The traffic has far outgrown the present dovecote-like structure which is particularly uncomfortable in the monsoon, and its replacement on a larger area is a great desideratum. The change should be accompanied, if not preceded, by the provision of an overbridge for foot passengers to minimise the risks which, as the sad death of Mr. Steuart last month reminded us, are incidental to making the crossing over the line the only means of access to so busy a station.

THERE is, it appears, no truth in the rumour which has been circulated to the effect that General Lockhart will not come back to India at the end of his leave. But so many questions in connection with the recent oper

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, MAY 2.

In the naval engagement at Manilla one American ship was disabled and the Spanish squadron utterly destroyed.

Cavite has been razed to the ground, and part of Manilla is ablaze consequent on the bombardment.

The American Admiral through the British Consul demanded the surrender of all the torpedoes and guns in the possession of the Spaniards, besides the Cable offices, otherwise the bombardment of the town would ensue.

The Governor refused to comply with these demands and cut the cable.

Six American and eight Spanish ships were engaged in the battle on Sunday, but the American ships were of a far heavier armament and of a more modern class than the Spanish ships.

THE EFFECT OF THE VICTORY IN EUROPE.

The victory gained by the Americans at Manilla has produced a buoyance on the European Bourses, it being construed as the beginning of the end of the war.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MAY 3.

The German warship Gefion has left Shanghai for the Philippines.

THE AMERICAN TONNAGE DUES.

The Washington Senate Committee has decided to suppress the increased tonnage dues.

MARTIAL LAW AT MADRID.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Madrid owing to ominous indications.

The mob, yesterday, tried to break into the Apollo Theatre for the purpose of making a demonstration, but were prevented from doing so.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Viceroy's proposals regarding the Indian Currency question will be published as a Blue Book.

LORD SALISBURY IN LONDON.

Lord Salisbury has returned to London from the Riviera.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The Chitral reliefs have concentrated at Chakdarra, and halted there yesterday for the Eed.

The Nawab of Dir has also reached Chakdarra, and accompanies the march through his own territory, a start being made to-day.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE KHYBER FORCE.

Orders have been issued for the reconstitution of the First Brigade of the Khyber Force and its withdrawal from Bara to Rawalpindi, where it is to remain for the present. The Royal Sussex and No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers now attached to the First Brigade are to be transferred to the Second and Third Brigades, respectively, in relief of the West Surreys and No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers, which are to join the First Brigade on transfer to Rawalpindi, which station is to be reached by rail from Peshawar.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Government of India have sanctioned for the purposes of promotion and transfer the division of British officers of the six infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent into two groups, those of the first, second, and third regiment forming one group, and those of fourth, fifth and sixth regiments the other. The rules regarding the transfer and promotion of British officers of linked battalions of Native Infantry are also made applicable to the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry.

P. W. DEPT. APPOINTMENTS.

The services of Major Spilsbury and Lieutenant Kincaird, both of the Royal Engineers, have been replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept. The former rejoins in Rajputana and the latter for employment on the North-West Railway.

A LIFE CONVICT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

POONA, MAY 3.

The case against Rawal, an Arab Baluchi, a life convict, who had burnt his bed at the Yerrowda Jail and killed a native warder, came up before the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, the Sessions Judge. Accused was tried on two charges: first with attempting to commit murder of a warder, named Narsu bin Tingu, and second on the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Immam, another warder.

The jury found him guilty on both the charges, and the judge sentenced the prisoner on the first charge to be hanged to death, and six months for the other.

THE REGIMENT FOR UGANDA.

The Uganda Regiment, which has completed its full strength of 400, will be inspected by General Hogg to-morrow, prior to their departure in the Buldana, which sails on Saturday next.

The Regiment will leave Poona on Friday night for Bombay.

POONA PLAGUE DOCTORS.

Drs. Stevens and Hossack, who had been for some months engaged in plague work in Poona, have received orders to leave for Bombay. Dr. Stevens proceeds at once to Calcutta; while Dr. Hossack will be relieved.

No nurses so far from Poona have been requisitioned, and it is not very probable any will be sent from Poona for the present.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The s. s. Shannon arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The s. s. City of Sparta arrived here, from Bombay, last evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 2.

The s. s. Ballaarat arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 2.

The s. s. Eden Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 2,

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Shanghai (extra) left here to-day for China direct.

The Florio Rubattino Company's s. s. Doc. Baldino left Aden, for Bombay, to-day, on the evening of the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed easier. The Manchester quite but steady.

Good Bhownuggur	3d.
2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
Bar Silver	26 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1- 2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-4

£300,000 paid into Bank of England.

THE FIRST BURMA WAR,

OCMPARISONS WITH THE RECENT EXPEDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY. 3.

His Excellenoy General Nairne presided at Major Keene's lecture at the United Sorvice Institute, to-day on the first Burmese War. At the close, Colonel Hutchinson drew an instructive contrast between the ins inordinate cost and the terrible mortality due to tactical mistakes and defective transport and commissariat arrangements; and then compared them with the Tirah and Malakhand experiences.

H. E. Geneiral Nairne them observed that if the authorities had then been subjected to the came severity of cricism as obtains now, hardly any would have been likely to retain their appoinments.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

INQUIRY INTO THE RECENT RIOT AT GARSHANKAR.

LAHORE, MAY 3.

An inquest, under Section 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate into the death of eight persons who died from buckshot wounds received in the course of the recent riot at Garshankar, in Hoshiarpur District, has been ordered.

The latest information of the state of plague in that town gives 14 new cases and no deaths; the total to the 30th ultimo being 60 cases and deaths.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVES.

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

Up to 5 o'clock this evening no fresh cases of plague were reported.

Early in the morning and throughout the day parties of police and drummers went over every section of the city informing people that there would be no compulsory inoculation and distributing circulars in vernacular to this effect, with the view of reassuring the more ignorant portion of the population.

Considerable inconvenience has been caused to the shipping traffic by a strike among cartmen and stevedore coolies and boatmen.

Mill-hands have also practicably struck work in mills and workshops in and about Howrah.

At one time to-day it was feared there would be a serious riot among the more turbulent sections of Mahomedans, but owing to prompt measures taken by the police the crisis was averted; not, however, before several Europeans had been assaulted.

The inoculation scare appears to have thoroughly caught the ignorant Mahomedan community and there is a general disposition among them to refuse work of every description.

The outrush of people from the city has practically ceased, in fact the assurances of Government and Municipality have to a large extent allayed fears of the more respectable section of the community.

Three cases were discharged from plague hospital to-day and all other cases are progressing favourably.

THE GARHSHANKAR RIOT.

THE Lahore paper believes that the chief cause of discontent at present is the objection of the villagers to be turned out into segregation camps with what is insufficient shelter at this period of the year. They say they had just as soon be killed by the plague as by the sun. If this is true, the complaint is reasonable enough, and the Government can hardly expect the people to leave their own homes until they have some adequate accommodation to offer them in exchange. On the other hand, the English nurses and doctors and the police have exactly the same accommodation, and what is sufficient protection for an English lady should be sufficient for a native of the soil. No one will hold that Government measures should not be wisely selected, or that interference with females and hardships, such as the present, should not be avoided as much as possible. But, on the other hand, we still maintain that the Government, having once selected their course with a due regard to the customs and prejudices of the country, should not give way, contrary to their conviction, to any show of force. That is the way to encourage rioting whenever the people do not get entirely their own way, and this cannot be tolerated for a moment. It is unfortunate, in the present instance, that the casualties were so heavy, and that the constables should have fired without orders, but that is not to be wondered at in view of the numbers of constables who were first injured. The populace exasperated them beyond the bounds of endurance, and in no European city would a greater amount of self-control have been exercised. It is, indeed, well that a sharp lesson of the kind should be taught the people of what resistance to authority will bring upon them.

It was only as an extraordinary measure, consequent upon the previous riot at Bhangal that the police were armed with Sniders at all. According to orders issued in the *Punjab Gazette*, the details of police deputed for plague duty from the various districts, some 3,000 men in all,—but broken up into small parties for cordon duty at the various plague-infected villages of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts—are armed with swords and batons only, and would, in the ordinary course, be able to make but a poor show against superior numbers. There was a reserve of 200 men and officers similarly armed, at Mallapota, near Banga, but owing to the spread of the plague these men have been used up. The standing armed Provincial Reserve for emergencies of this kind should be quartered at the Police Training School at Phillour, but the men composing it were first sent on duty in August last to Peshawar, when the Frontier troubles commenced, and on their return in January the men were put on plague duty. Owing to the large number of men requisitioned from districts for plague duty, the Phillour Lower School (i.e., for constables) has practically been closed. The Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts have every spare man on plague duty, so that, should it happen that a more serious riot took place, the only means there would be of suppressing it would be of calling for military assistance from Jullundur. In view of the need in the last resort that was shown for firearms in the recent riot, it would be a good thing were a small stand of arms, say 25 carbines, with a sufficient supply of ammunition, issued to the guard over each plague-infected village for use should occasion arise. This is, of course, falling the feasibility of arranging for a proper armed reserve to be quartered at some point within striking distance of the infected area.

THE BENEDICTION OF THE NEW TAMIL CHURCH AT DHARAVI.

THE benediction of the New Tamil Church for the S. P. G. (the Church of the Good Shepherd) was held by the Venerable W. E. Scott, Archdeacon of Bombay yesterday evening, at Dharavi. A good number of ladies and gentleman taking an interest in the mission were present. The Archdeacon was assisted by Reverend Jacob John, Tamil Pastor of the Church, and other clergyman.

The proceedings commenced with the hymn 215, soon followed by prayers.

The choir and the clergy then passed into the chapel, and the following prayer was said: Almighty and merciful God Who hast granted such grace unto Thy priests that whatsoever they do fitly in Thy name is held as done by Thee: we entreat Thy great Goodness that Thou wouldest visit what we visit and bless what we bless and grant that as we enter this place in lowliness of heart the evil spirits may be put to flight and the Angel of Peace enter in. Through Jesus Christ Our Lord.

The choir having sung hymn 258 (Tamil Hymnbook) the priest prayed: "O God, Who hallowest places dedicated to Thy Name, pour Thy grace, we beseech Thee, upon this House of Prayer, sanctify and bless it, that all who shall call upon Thee here may feel the help of Thy gracious mercy and protection. Through Jesus Christ Our Lord." The choir and clergy, then passing on to the altar sang, "Thou, O God, art praised in Sion" and "Thou, O God, art praised in Sion, and unto Thee shall the vow be performed in Jerusalem." The priest next offered prayers, when the congregation were on their knees.

Turning to the people the priest pronounced the dedication.

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Lieutenant F P Rundle, R E, No 2 Section, Indian Sub-Marine Mining Company, from 7th May to 4th August next.

Temporary leave of absence has been granted to Surgeon Colonel G W R Hay, P M O, Bombay and Aden Districts, from 4th to 13th May 1898 inclusive. Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel J S Wilkins will perform the duties of the P M O during his absence.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE seventh annual report of the United Empire Trade League speaks of the gratifying progress made in the past year in the achievement of the object for which the league was established seven years ago—namely, the development of trade between all parts of the British Empire upon mutually advantageous terms, and upon a preferential basis. The report speaks of the labours which culminated in the denunciation of the treaties with Belgium and Germany, "which for a generation had blocked the way of the commercial union between Great and Greater Britain." After paying a tribute to the work accomplished during the past fifteen years by the Government of Canada and by the various Canadian Premiers (whose endeavours, by the way, in favour of a commercial union have not in every individual case been conspicuous), and by that "master mind" Mr. Chamberlain, the report has the following:—"Upon Monday the Dominion of Canada intends to take the step contemplated by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, on April 22, 1897, and since held in abeyance in obedience to foreign treaty rights. The order will go to the Customs officers of the Dominion from ocean to ocean to open the doors on preferential terms to the products of the United Kingdom, British India, New South Wales, and the British West Indies. These latter fertile and once prosperous colonies have been ruined, in the unanimous judgment of a Royal Commission, by the bounty-fed competition of foreigners, and are in urgent need of Imperial aid." Canada's example it is hoped, will be only the first step. Meantime it may be noted that opinion in Canada is not unanimous as to the merits of preferential treatment. At a meeting held this week at Toronto, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association passed a series of resolutions which, while commending the principle of a preferential British tariff, asked for reciprocal concessions from the mother country as speedily as possible.

The details of the declared value of the exports of textile machinery during March, with the figures for the corresponding month of the two previous years, showing the value sent to each of the several countries importing British spinning, weaving, and preparing machinery, are as follows:—

	1896. £	1897. £	1898. £
Russia	51,572	42,606	77,251
Germany	85,101	117,767	101,257
Holland	15,517	16,925	20,556
France	61,013	78,947	72,781
Other countries in Europe	93,200	106,904	78,143
China, including Hong Kong	10,197	24,361	3,601
Japan	21,388	144,807	43,594
United States of America	72,743	23,933	39 697
Countries in South America	15,626	17,868	10,949
British Possessions in South Africa	128	3,971	37
British East Indies	89,196	104,278	106,754
Australasia	433	1,8.5	7,174
Other countries	18,284	15,049	20,341
Total	£534,436	£700,341	£573,278

It will be observed that although there was a marked decrease last month as against last year, the value was in excess of the total for March, 1896. The falling off in the case of Germany may probably be attributed to delay caused by the engineering dispute, as English machinists have undoubtedly for some time past had considerable orders in hand for cotton mill extensions in Germany. The most marked falling off is in the case of Japan, a fact which is not surprising considering the consequence of the adoption of the gold standard in that Empire. Little new machinery has been sent to China, but we may expect to see an early increase in the shipments thither, judging from the reports of the Shanghai companies which recommend further extensions. Extensions are still in progress in India also; indeed, it seems not improbable that the persistence of the plague in Bombay, with its attendant circumstances, may give an impetus to mill-building in other parts of the dependency. Russia and Holland, it will be noticed, show no decrease, but an increase in their imports. We must not forget, however, that the shipments to Holland may be intended for Switzerland or other countries importing through the Dutch ports.

The returns of our foreign trade for March, which complete the record for the first quarter of the year, are more interesting as their publication has coincided with a serious advance of the Bank of England discount rate, on which they throw some light. At the beginning of March the conditions which seemed to promise advancing rates for the loan of money, were the international bullion movements under the influence of the balance of trade and the movements of securities. For many years past the discount rates has been much more dominated by such movements than by a general demand for money for remunerative employment in industry, trade, or speculation, and the present year seems destined to be peculiarly affected by such influences. In other words, the rate of interest on money now seems to be less affected by the rate of profit obtainable from its employment, or the employment of the credit based upon it, than by the necessity of safeguarding a sufficient reserve of Gold for the redemption of the various forms of fiduciary money, the aggregate volume of which throughout the word has been so enormously increased during the last twenty years. To put the matter in a nutshell, it may be said that in March the stock of gold in the Bank of England was close upon £34,000,000 as against £39,000,000 a year earlier and £49,000,000 two years ago, and that last Thursday the stock was only £30,000,000, in round figures. For the reason the Bank rate was raised to 4 per cent., a rate with which last year opened, but which speedily gave way as the large export of merchandise from the country to the United States in anticipation of the Dingley Tariff allayed the apprehensions of a drain of gold from the Bank of England.

The essential feature of the trade returns for the past month is another large increase—to the extent of £2 3-4 millions in round figures—in the declared value of the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise, accompanied by a further decrease to the extent of upwards of £813,000 in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. A relatively slight decrease also in the declared value of our re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise brings the decrease in the total export movement of merchandise to close upon a million sterling in round figures; so that, so far as the visible figures of the merchandise exchanges have been concerned, the resulting debit against us for March this year is about £3 3-4 milions sterling greater than it was for March last year. When we turn to consider to what this change has been due we find it to be mainly accounted for by the increase in the imports of grain consequent on the shortage in last year's crops. Relatively there has also been a small increase in the imports of raw materials for textile and sundry industries, chiefly cotton, jute, rubber, hides, and timber; but this increase was largely counterbalanced by a decrease in the imports of dyestuffs, and especially of indigo. Our increased indebtedness for foodstuff's obtained from abroad was accompanied by what must be regarded as relatively large decreases in the value of the manufactures which constitute our chief means of payment for such supplies. The largest falling off—to the extent of upwards of three-quarters of a million sterling—was in the exports of machinery and mill work, and may probably be accounted for by arrears of work, a legacy of the recent dispute in the engineering industries. There was also a falling off to the extent of upwards of half a million sterling in the value of the yarns and textile fabrics exported, notwithstanding an increase in the value of the cotton yarns and piece goods shipped. The falling of under the general heading is again mainly accounted for by the diminished shipments of Yorkshire woollen and worsted goods to the United States; while the increase in the value of the exports of cotton goods is much more than accounted for by the increase in the shipments to Bombay, and especially to Calcutta and Burmah, the shipments in most other directions showing decreases, or, at the best (say to Brazil and Argentina), only relatively slight increases. It may be pointed out that unless the Indian export trade shows greater animation than it has yet shown these large shipments do not promise well for the future of exchange.

Looked at with reference to the balance of trade March has certainly been the worst month on the three expired months of this year. The increasing preponderance of imports over exports, which showed symptoms of slackening in January and February, has again been accentuated in March, with the result that the first three months of 1898 show a larger debit balance against us on the merchandise account than the corresponding period of either of the two preceding years. There seems no reason to doubt that these changes will have an influence on the Bank reserves; and already in the United States some observers are predicting a revival of that struggle for gold and continued drain to the West which alarmed Europe in the eighties. It ought not to be overlooked that this is the position at the very time when, according to the latest rumour, the Indian Government is proposing to borrow £20,000,000 to be shipped to India in sovereigns, and to melt rupees for sale as bullion against gold, this plan being, it is reported, preferred by Lord Elgin's Admistration to Mr. Lindsay's proposal to lock up an indefinite amount of gold in the Bank of England as a reserve against sterling drafts to be sold at a fixed price to all who offer rupees in India for them.

The German Commission of Trade has returned from its tour in the Far East and in the course of its report states:—Most of the Chinese treaty ports open to foreign trade were visited; these included Canton, Swatau, Amoy, and Fuchow, as far as Tcheefow, Tientsin, and Newchwang. A long halt was made in Hong Kong and Shanghai, which are the two important emporiums to which the exports of all nations destined for China, find their way. An invitation was received from the German Minister to visit Pekin. The commission also made several journeys from the, coast into the interior. There are as yet only two means of communication by which it is possible to reach the interior without too much loss of time; these are the grand waterway of the Yang-tse Kiang, the great main artery for the trade of the whole of China, and the West River, or Sikiang, which was only opened to foreign trade in June 1897. Canton is situated in the rich and densely populated district at the mouth of the latter river. For about 1,100 miles the Commission ascended the Yang-tse-Kiang and visited the more important places on its banks, especially the populous town of Schasi, which, although only lately thrown open to foreign trade, has become one of the centres of the home industry of China, and, as the junction of various important trade routes, occupies a leading position in the business circles of the interior of China. A short excursion was also made into the mining district of the Tiechow. The entire length of the West River opened to foreign trade was traversed, and a visit was paid to the lately opened treaty towns of Samschui and Wuchow-Fu; the latter place lies at the confluence of the North River with the West River. Excursions by land were not made to any extent, as there is a sameness in the Chinese every-day life, and the people themselves are almost unapproachable for purposes of information on account of their habitual mistrust of foreigners. Therefore the outlay of time and money was, in consideration of the numerous discomforts of travelling by land in China, only deemed necessary if the end in view warranted such outlay. The Commission studied minutely the rich province of Tchekiang and the southern part of Kiang-su by means of the numerous canals, and visited, among other places the two important chief towns of Hangchow and Sutchow; these towns have been long famous in home import and export trade and like the Schasi, were first open to foreign trade since the war between Japan and China. Excursions were made in the silk districts, of which Canton is the centre, and some of the members of the Commission journeyed by land from Tientsin to Newchwang and the neighbourhood. After due consideration, it was resolved to abandon any further exploration of the real interior of China, and especially of the province of Set-chuan, lying in the far west. This latter province did not hold out the hopes of success which were obtained therein by the English and French Commissions. It was, therefore, believed that this province would not repay any attention bestowed on it by German traders. Part of the Commission remained five months in Japan, although the visit had originally been fixed for three months. In this time the Commission visited the whole of Japan, from the northern island of Yesso to the southern island of Kinchin. Owing to the greater variety in departments of trade in Japan, far more work fell to the lot of the specialists in the Commission than was the case in China. As travelling in Japan is attended by comparatively little loss of time and inconvenience, the Commission has thoroughly explored Japan as a field for German trade. Although the Commission was really confined to China and Japan, a short visit was paid to Corea, which comprised Chemulpo, the chief port, and Seoul, the capital. Towards the end of the journey the Commission still further enlarged its field of action, and two members made a special journey to the Philippine Islands, while a third visited Siam and Java, and a fourth member went through a part of India. A long row of huge packing cases filled with patterns and samples is the most speaking evidence of the results of this long journey. The first task of the Commission now returned will be to arrange and catalogue these hundreds of samples. It is intended to bring these patterns before the public, if the promoters of the Commission and its members can conclude their sittings shortly after Easter. In order to make the most of the samples, they are to be sent for a short period to various manufacturing centres. As to the ultimate destination of this comprehensive collection, although the patterns ought not to be made public beyond the circle of manufacturers, yet it is to be hoped that the collection will be preserved in some form or other.

In their report for the two years ended March 31st last, the Directors of the British South Africa Company state that the unauthorised incursion of Dr. Jameson into the South African Republic, the outbreak of rinderpest in February, 1896, and the native rising in Matabeleland and Mashonaland have been a series of misfortunes which have had a serious effect on the prosperity of Rhodesia, but the recovery has been eminently satisfactory. Active work has been resumed on an extensive scale. After referring to the investigation into the circumstances of the Jameson raid by a House of Commons Committee, and the proposals of the Secretary of State as to the future administration of the Company and of Rhodesia—in which they express a general concurrence—the directors record the resignations of Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Beit, Mr. Rochfort Maguire, and Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, and express their sense of the valuable services rendered by these gentlemen to the company. The circumstances connected with the outbreak and suppression of the native rising are reviewed, and it is stated that about 360,000*l.* has been paid out in compensation to settlers for direct losses sustained, with very satisfactory results for the present prosperity and future prospects of the country. Since the final surrender of the Matabele in the Matoppos their attitude has been one of absolute submission, and there is now every prospect of their accepting loyally and without further question the rule of the Administration. Municipalities have been established at Salisbury and Buluwayo, and the first town council elections took place at the close of 1897. The completion of the Bechuanaland Railway to Buluwayo is recorded, and the traffic receipts from the line hitherto are described as exceedingly satisfactory. The progress of other railways in Mashonaland and elsewhere, of public roads, and of telegraphs is also referred to. Since the close of the native rebellion the development of the mineral resources of the country has been actively carried on, and the reports of the various mining companies warrant the directors in believing that their faith in the great mineral wealth of Rhodes is fully justified. The company's total receipts for 1895-96 showed an excess over the expenditure of 59,650*l.* For the following year the expenditure in connection with the rebellion amounted to 2,266,976*l.*, while the ordinary expenses of administration were increased and the revenue very largely diminished; but now that normal conditions have been restored the financial situation has been completely changed, and the directors anticipate that the time is not far distant when the expenditure will be balanced by revenue.

The Russian Petroleum Company—thanks to two of those phenomenal strikes that render a petroleum field a wilder gambling scene than the average gold diggings—has done extremely well. The Company's wells have already produced some 40 000,000 poods (644,000 tons) of crude oil, and the Ordinary shareholders, are accordingly to be alloted a dividend of £1 per share. The Company is at the same time intimating that, at an early meeting of the shareholders, a proposal will be made to divide the £10 shares into shares of £1 each, doubtless with a view to rendering market operations easier. While the shareholders are to be congratulated upon the success of their Company, it should be pointed out that enthusiasm may be easily overdone where petroleum is concerned. The more prolific the fountain, the shorter its duration, as a rule, and as the public is likely to be dazzled by the marvellous output of these petroleum geysers when their fortunate owners effect a strike it is well to emphasize this fact, for Baku advices lead us to look for increased energy in floating companies in England to work properties in the fields in that vicinity.

ASSAULT ON EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Yellapa Ramaya and four other Madrasis with being members of an unlawful assembly and causing hurt to Sergeant Walter Place, of the Royal Artillery, on the night of Sunday last. Acting Superintendent Sloane conducted the prosecution.

The complainant in his evidence stated that he was instructor of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. At about 10-30 p.m., on Sunday, while he was going home towards Colaba, he met the accused and two or more other natives near the Sassoon Dock. They were standing in a semicircle and were singing. He passed them unmolested. When he reached the Warrant Officer's quarters, three soldiers, who came running from behind and whom he had seen before walking quietly along, overtook him and passed him. Witness looked round to see why they were running, and he observed that they were followed by the natives, who were throwing stones and sticks at them. When he turned round he received injuries himself, of which there were visible marks on his face. He received a blow on his head with a stick, which made him fall back against the wall. When he received a second blow, he shouted out for help. Nobody came to his assistance. He stood his ground for some time, but finding that no help came, and as the accused, who had rushed into the compound of the Warrant Officer's quarters, continued to throw stones from behind the wall, he ran home. Before he could do that a stone struck him on the hip and another on his leg. He was not struck violently, but the injury caused him to limp for a day or so, and he had to attend hospital for two days. He also lost a lot of blood.

Motea, a witness, stated that he was among the group of natives who were singing. When they were doing so, three soldiers came up, gave them a push, and went away. They did nothing more.

The accused in their defence said that they were pushed by the soldiers; which provoked them to do what they did. The complainant was struck by them unintentionally.

Mr. Sloane asked the court to make an example of the accused, as this was the third dastardly assault committed upon soldiers by natives at this very place within the last two months. The common object of these people appeared to him to be to assault European soldiers.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that he could not convict the accused on the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, as the accused had not primarily gathered together with the object of assaulting soldiers, although such an intention might have developed afterwards. He convicted them of voluntarily causing hurt with dangerous weapons. His Worship thought he must show that people could not be allowed to assault passers-by at night with stones and sticks and to get away under the cover of night. The soldiers gave the accused absolutely no cause for annoyance. As this was the first case of its kind brought to his notice he would not deal very severely with the accused, but he would warn them and their friends that if any such case again came before him, he would deal with it more severely. He sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

REJOICINGS AT PETLAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, APRIL 27.

OUR town, which is situated on the direct road from Anand to Cambay, was enlivened to-day by the arrival of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. This being the first visit of the Dewan Bahadur to his native place after his retirement from the Baroda State, the whole town turned out to welcome him. The local authorities received him at the railway station and gave him flowers and pan, sopari, pots of rose and presenting arms. A deputation of the influential Mahajans and respectable gentry of the town of Petlad had gone ahead to receive the Dewan Bahadur at the Agas Railway station—about six miles from Petlad. Here they decorated the station with flowers, buntings, and leaves of "Aso Palav," and after formally receiving the Dewan Saheb, and entertaining him at a tea party, they escorted him to the Petlad station. The outskirts and the station proper within the railway compound were superbly decorated with evergreens, and the multitude of people who assembled there to pay respects to the Dewan Bahadur, unmistakably showed the great esteem in which the Dewan Bahadur was held. About five thousand people occupied the station and the road leading from the railway station to the Dewan Bahadur's quarters in the town, and plainly gave proofs of the popular enthusiasm which burst forth at the prospects of their having among them once more the eminent personage who had done so many acts of benevolence for the improvement of their fellow subjects. The origin of nearly all the educational institutions working in the town was more or less due to the personal exertions and liberality of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, and there was a peculiar outburst of joy and delight at the sight of this benefactor as the train steamed in. On the station platform an immense crowd of people were waiting to welcome Dewan Bahadur Manibhai back to his native place, after long years of continued activity and hard work in various capacities, from a simple clerkship to the dignified post of Dewanship of Baroda.

As the Dewan Saheb left the train, he was loaded with garlands of flowers and bouquets, and loose flowers were showered upon him. The Charotar Nagar Association Mandli then read an address of welcome, accompanied with the recitation of specially composed pieces of songs. The Dewan Bahadur feelingly and touchingly acknowledged the great appreciation evinced by his fellow subjects.

From the station to the Dewan Saheb's quarters the school children turned out. When passing through the intervening market and the bankers' shops, the Sanscrit Shala students displayed unique manifestations of happiness. The Shlokas recited by the Sanscrit students reflected credit on the ingenuity of the shastri who manages the shala. Near the residence of the Dewan Bahadur a number of graduates and undergraduates assembled to welcome him, and announced his entry with deafening cheers. The people who accompanied the Dewan Saheb from the station to his residence were then accommodated in a reception hall. The Dewan Saheb, before taking his seat beside the gadi used by his Highness Maharaja Saheb Bahadur Sayaji Rao Gaekwar on his Highness's late visits to the Dewan Saheb's quarters, offered flowers, etc., as an emblem of his esteem for his royal master, and after conversation for a time the party was allowed to leave, receiving or enjoying the usual formality of presentation of pan-sopari, gulab, attar, etc.

Before the Dewan Bahadur's arrival here he had been to Ahmedabad and Nadiad. He received marked attention at various stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line from Santa Cruz, and at Ahmedabad he was met at the railway station by a large number of representative men of the city. The president of the City Municipality, Rao Bahadur Runachhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., presented Dewan Bahadur Manibhai with a garland and bouquet, and the same ceremony was gone through at the hands of the Nagar Sheth Manibhai Premabhai, the head of the Jain community, etc. Mr. Manibhai was educated at Ahmedabad, and the earlier years of his official career were spent there. It need not be added that not only in Ahmedabad, but the whole of Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Cutch, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai is highly honored as one of the best representatives of Indian statesmanship.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI IN RUTLAM.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—This distinguished visitor has been here since Friday last, and will most probably leave for Mount Abu in a couple of days. A tea party was given in his honour in his Highness's Rambagh Gardens. The prince is a keen sportsman in a most comprehensive sense of the term. In England when he was not playing cricket he was shooting—devoting the summer to the former and the winter to the latter. So he is bound to excel in the chase as he does in cricket. That he is a capital shot he gave ample evidence while out shooting with his Highness the Raja of Rutlam, on Sunday when he, (the Prince) bagged a beautiful panther. It is perhaps not so widely known that the cricketer and the sportsman is a lawyer also, besides being a man of letters. He is B. A. of the Cambridge University. He has, it is believed, not come to India to stay here for good, as he is an aspirant for the highest degree of the Cambridge University, which he may obtain after putting in a further term of two years.

ONE of the newest American ideas is the "Dove German," which, being interpreted, means an afternoon cotillon, danced by girls only, in light afternoon dresses. To these parties men are not invited, but all goes "merry as a marriage bell" in their absence, and the girls not only enjoy the healthful exercise, but they soon become expert dancers, and at the same time make most valuable friendships among their own sex.

AT the Irish Landlords' Convention on April 13, presided over by the Duke of Abercorn, a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Lord Clonbrock, asking Parliament to consider the claims of landlords to compensation from the State.

DR. H. RAYNER, Royal Horse Guards, will again accompany the Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation Commission in South-East Africa, under Major J. J. Leverson, R.E., C.M.G. The Commission will sail for South Africa on April 23, from Southampton.

REUTER'S Agency is informed that, according to intelligence received from British Central Africa, after the return of the British force from the operations against the Angoni chief, Mpseni, every one of the officers on the expedition was laid up with fever, and that Lieutenant Garden has died.

AT THE COURT OF CABUL.

THE AMEER AND THE DOCTOR.

THE STRANGE EXPERIENCES OF MISS LILIAS HAMILTON.

THE other night, says the correspondent of a London contemporary, I happened to be present at a semi-private address on Afghanistan, the Ameer, and his Court, which was given by Miss Lilias Hamilton to an audience of nurses and others skilled in the arts of medicine and surgery. Miss Hamilton is the lady doctor who spent some years in Cabul as the guest and medical adviser of the famous despot Abdurrahman, and her experiences in the metropolis of those wild regions proved to be most diverting. With some difficulty Dr. Hamilton was persuaded to expand these later on in a quiet corner of her hotel. It is a pity that her stories lose all their life when put on paper, for she is an admirable raconteur with dramatic powers of which many a professional actress would be glad to be possessed. Perpaps it was this gift, amongst others, which enabled her to rule the Ameer as easily as if he were a child and not a compound of man devil and tiger. I do not gather from the Doctor that this fleshy, hairy, handsome tyrant would be disposed to quarrel with this description of him. A saturnine smile would probably play about his thick lips, a mysterious gleam would possibly illumine his oxen eyes and would admit its approximate accuracy. That is if he was in an agreeable mood. If not—well—you might be ordered off to—immediate execution—one—variety or another.

A SHORT WAY WITH BEGGARS.

It was the indifference to human life and suffering, innate in ruler and subjects alike, which sometimes made Miss Hamilton's stay at the Court rather painful. She had some very bad moments indeed, and not seldom ventured to argue with the terrible Ameer, and even to intervene on behalf of unfortunate wrongdoers. But he was nearly always ready to argue the point. His humour is of the grim order. On one occasion, when in a bad temper, and also in a great hurry, he ordered an innocent man to be hanged. With some trepidation this fact was pointed out to him. 'Innocent!' said he shrugging his Royal shoulders, 'well, if he isn't guilty this time, he's done something else at another. Away with him.' The beggar in Cabul plies his trade without any interference by the authorities. One day a patriarchal professional threw himself in the way of the Ameer on one of his afternoon journeys through his capital, and begged. 'What are you?' said the Ameer. 'A beggar, replied the supplicant. 'But how do you get your living?' 'By alms.' 'What! do you mean to say that you do no work?' 'No.' And you never have done any!' 'Never!' 'Then it is time that we were relieved of your presence.' And the Ameer nodded to the High Executioner.

HOW THE WRONG MAN WAS NOT HANGED.

After all, autocracy has its useful side, hasn't it? Nor can they complain of the law's doings. Short is the shrift, sharp is the shock—as a rule. Such fierce subjects require fierce treatment. That is the Ameer's view. After all, he knows best. When arguing with Miss Hamilton, who always spoke her mind with remarkable bluntness—and an amazing indifference to possible consequences to herself—the Ameer never failed to point out (with considerable truth) that it is not so very, very long ago since the civilized English hanged a man for stealing a sheep, or even a leg of mutton; and not one, but thousands, for the pettiest offences. Nor did he forget to jibe at our tardy abandonment of slavery. He had possibly never heard of "sweating" cheap shirts and buttonholes. But no doubt the Ameer, with the childlike simplicity of the savage, did not forget to remark upon the strange difference which exists between Christian practice and Christian precept, though, to be sure, Miss Hamilton never said so. Short though the shrift may be, hot or cold the shock which so surely follows the sentence, barbarous though the long list of punishments for the minor offences, one cannot help smiling (being at a safe distance from Cabul) now and then at the Doctor's description of the administration of justice. The Ameer is seated at the window of one the rooms of State, surrounded by his officials, secretaries, seal-bearers, soldiers, the clank of chain and fetter fill the air. The Judge listens, examines, cross-examines, hears the evidence and gives his decision, according to his lights, no doubt with a running fire of comment, pungent, sardonic, witty, much in the same way that our own judges and magistrates do—only more so. He is not restrained by law calf, by the fear of a free halfpenny Press, heads, flaming postors in whacking type, or Courts of Appeal. Not he. He cannot, therefore be surprised to find that his officers follow his example in the execution of their duty. On one occasion a certain man was condemned, and was lucky enough to escape from his gaoler, who, in much concerned for his own head, went out into the byways and seized the first passer-by who was ready in the field. "But what have I done?" asked the unfortunate wretch. "What have I done?" Fatalist, like all the subjects of the Ameer, he still was curious to learn the reason of his seizure. He was

that the Doctor did not actually practise it. 'Ah' said the monarch one day when he was taking her into one of his harems, 'you treat me like a dog,' or some such expression, by which the Ameer merely meant that his medical attendant was not in the habit of crouching and quailing in his presence. 'Just follow me, and you will see how our women treat me.' He has dozens of harems, and when Miss Hamilton asked him how many wives or slaves he had, he replied, "How many God knows."

THE AMEER'S TASTERS.

It is well known that the medical profession has to be very careful of its relations with patients even in England. Long experience in workhouse, hospital, and private practice has doubtless taught Miss Hamilton prudence and even some subtlety. It is not difficult to understand that her presence in the capital of such a country was viewed with suspicion and jealousy by many eyes. The Sultana openly said: "You are a butcher, not a doctor." And all because of her skill with the knife and the bone-saw. She thought it wise never to see a patient in the harems. If any of the ladies wished to consult her they came out. She thought it not injudicious to refrain from eating food prepared in the harems. Even the Ameer himself, when about to partake of invalid food—farinaceous messes, beef teas, and so forth, I suppose—always contrived that his doctor should take a spoonful of what she had cooked before he himself tried it. Of course, when in full health, and dependent upon his own chefts, the tasters were present at the feast—suggestive official! He could not have been an easy patient. After tending him for many hours at a stretch, the doctor retired to her room for forty minutes, and just as she was dozing off was rudely awakened by a page with the request that she should go immediately to the Ameer. All he wanted to know was "whether he might take a peppermint."

THE CAVE WITH MANY MOUTHS.

Miss Hamilton gives indeed, a most interesting account of her experiences of the Ameer, who talked very freely with her upon all manner of subjects. He has an inquiring mind, with a power of corrosive criticism, which it is not wise to combat too openly. There is little love between him and the white races, of whatever nationality they may be. Here I am," he said on one occasion—they always talked in persian, which Miss Hamilton speaks fluently—'here I am shut up in these mountains, and surrounded by foes. I am just like a poor goat shut up in a cave with several mouths to it. If I go out on one side, a wolf is ready to devour me. If I go out on another, it is a lion. On another, a man with a knife ready to cut my throat. There is no need to translate this bit of mountain symbolism into plainer language. The tiger is well aware that his claws are cut and he roars all the louder for it. Nevertheless, he is intensely patriotic though he is well aware that the chances of Afghanistan have gone. Not even he can reconcile the inhabitants of those savage mountains, who are made up of elements as diverse as English, French, German and negroes. "How can I take my case? I must work, I must slave for my land, because no one else would do it for her." Thus he spoke, even when ill. And suffer though he might, he seldom failed to do his daily work, fearful, of course, lest his absence should be construed into a breakdown, which might give an opening to conspirators. Although so rough and cruel in the methods by which he keeps this unruly nation in hand, he is when he chooses most agreeable refined and courteous. He is a master of the art of flattery and has tested much of it upon Miss Hamilton. She only laughed at him of course secretly one supposes as she is still alive.

A GLIMPSE OF CABUL.

As Miss Hamilton talks of Cabul and its Court its people and their ruler there rises before the eye a great drab city swarming with human beings some handsome as gods others grotesquely hideous as apes seething with fierce soldiery a city of mud houses with mosque and palace rising above them. The flowers are lovely the fruits delicious the climate delightful. The Ameer has various palaces pleasure resorts shooting-boxes gardens. At the Court the day is occupied in business, in the evening after dinner it relaxes. The Ameer sits on a couch in a fine and spacious chamber, listening to the ceaseless babble of his courtiers, who are playing back gammon, chess, and so on. The Ameer loves a babble. He himself is puffing at his cigarette, reading some rare volume of Arabic or Persian. Or a moonshee is reading to him. Or he chats with his doctor; or she plays to him on a magnificent grand piano, decorated by Burne-Jones. He pretends to care for its mellifluous notes, but secretly prefers the harsh, barbaric strains which Easterns call music. Poor Miss Hamilton was not allowed to have any English books or papers. The Ameer thought they would be bad for her. She might know too wise. Perhaps it was as well, for she was thrown upon her own resources, and studied men and women legends and history in oral form. When not in attendance at Court she had a fine house of her own, with no less than seventeen rooms in it. Here she quickly established hereself in large though unprofitable practice, the extent of which may be judged by the fact that on one day she had as many as seven hundred patients. Needless to say she had assistance. She had an admirable English nurse who is in Cabul at this very time. She had soldiers to keep them in order. She had hakims to dispense. These are native herbalists who have the strangest ideas of the construction of the human frame. She endeavoured to inculcate the theory of germs vaccination and so forth into their heads. However, she diconitive to establish a vaccination station in the capital.

THE AMEER'S] CHARACTER.

The Ameer is certainly a strange compound. He has charming manners, he is full of sensibility, he loves scents and flowers, he has an exquisite sense of colour which he carries into the minutest details of his life. One of the most curious sights is to see him selecting the garments which he will wear for the day, harmonising their different hues. Yet he is horribly cruel, according to the Western standpoint. One of his chief claims to respect, one of the glories of his reign, is his wholesale wiping out of the savage robber tribes which infested Afghanistan. He killed 30'000 of them, and one of the most curdling of Miss Hamilton's pictures is an iron cage high up on a bleak mountain side. It is suspended on the top of a pole, and inside are the last bleaching bones of one of the robber chiefs. By a strange compact of cruelty, kindness and mystery he governs these wild people. It is a common saying in Cabul that it is unwise to whisper, even to the air. The Ameer dyes his beard, and therefore he does not look his age, which he says is the same as that of the Prince of Wales. He dresses magnificently. He has an English tailor, who, with Miss Hamilton and the director of the gun factory, and the nurse, I understood the Doctor to say, were the only English in Cabul a year or two ago.

Miss Hamilton has now settled down amid less picturesque and more homely surroundings, where despots cease from troubling.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd May 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	2	6	4 p.m.	14	37
Teheran	3	2	28 p.m.	..	43
Suez	3	2	10 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 3rd May 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	2	...	4
" Karachi	0	25	..	1
" Madras	1	34	..	1

SEVERAL Russian officials have been condemned to severe punishments for revealing military secrets to a foreign Power. M. Parounoff, ex-Councillor of State, was condemned to perpetual exile in a distant part of Siberia, and to be deprived of the title of gentleman and all his rights and decorations; his daughter received the same sentence, an employe of the Government, Lohvitzky, who had given to Parounoff secret documents, was sent to the galleys for four years. Ex-Captain Tourtchannioff, ex-Lieutenant Scherket Abdourahmanoff Abdi, and an ex-employe, named Obideyko, who aided Parounoff, were ordered to be exiled to the Yenisei Province without the right of leaving it. A copyist, Zeutiaeff, who, being aware of what was going on, did not report it to his chief, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in a military gaol.

TARTAN, according to the recorders of fashion, will be much in vogue this season. There will be tartan dresses and tartan cloaks and capes, tartan bonnets, hose, ties, and belts, and the tartan design will even be carried out on corsets, on the backs of gloves, and the uppers of shoes.

THE Shepherdess hat is one of the new shapes for the coming summer. It appears in fine chips in various pretty colourings, and in fancy lace and zephyr braids and Milans in black. It has a low crown and medium wide brim, and what gives it its name is the odd crooked-shape curve of the hat at the back, first curling up, then turning down again. Beneath this pretty arch are placed clusters of violets, apple blossoms, shaded roses or vari-coloured tulips, intermixed with braids of fine green foliage.

IN the Greek Chamber the Minister of War has stated that 32 officers and 62 non-commissioned officers and men were killed in the late war with Turkey. The total number of wounded was 3,365; 11,040 escrvists failed to present themselves.

NEWS OF THE DAY

THE camp at Datta Khel was sniped by Waziris on Friday night, and a sepoy was killed, and two others wounded.

WITH 86 fresh cases on Saturday, the daily plague returns at Karachi are now in excess of those at Bombay. Ten thousand people are reported to have fled the city.

IT is now officially declared that the recent suspected sickness id the Kangra Valley was not plague—an assurance which will be a great relief to the tea-planting community.

THE annual Indian Cavalry dinner will take place in Simla on Saturday, May 28th. The similar dinner at Home is fixed for May 24th; but this date is not available in Simla owing to the levee that evening.

THE brigade of the Khyber Force now at Bara will most likely march into Peshawar within the next few days, the first step towards its demobilisation. Yet another brigade will be broken up as soon as the question of the re-organisation of the Khyber rifles has been settled. Eventually the force left, of which General Gaselee will have command, will probably be two British and two native infantry regiments, one Btitish mountain battery and a complement of Sappers.

A CALCUTTA correspondent writes:—"It is to be hoped, however, that the Government annnuncement will check the exodus; in fact so far as I could gather this afternoon it has to some extent done so. Regarding the plague regulations, I understand that an erection in a compound of any house will be considered a segregation hospital for the cinmates of that house, and that in the case of the poorer lasses, who are not able to provide segregation accommodation for themselves, families need not be separated when one of their number as a plague patient is removed to a general hospital. Further the Government are so convinced of the efficacy of inoculation that segregation will be entirely done away with where inoculation has taken place. Inoculation, however, has not been rendered compulsory, although there was a rumour to the contrary effect current this afternoon; neither has quarantine been imposed, seeing that the plague is so far only sporadic. Many who have left Calcutta lately were under the impression that quarantine would be imposed, and that therefore they had better get away while they could. These, I believe, are the general outlines of the decisions arrived at at the Council meeting on Frtday, but a general meeting repre senting all the various interests in the city was to be held on Tuesday, (yesteay) when the best means of helping each other to resist the common foe would be discussed."

FROM a commercial point of view, says a Crlcutta correspondent, the greatest trouble is the curtailment of the labour supply, and already this fear had a very depressing effect upon prices of industrial stocks. In this connection it is fortunate that the Calcutta mills are many of them widely apart to cover a large area, also that they are all under European control. There are no cleaner or healthier spots in Bengal than where some of the mills are situated, and special efforts will doubtless now be made to keep the mill compound thoroughly clean. In regard to our foreign trade there will probably be no dislocation through other countries rejecting our produce, it will go forward under the Venice conference rules. Exports of wheat and seeds from Bombay, for example, are proceeding briskly in spite of the plague, and Bombay is ten days nearer Europe than is Calcutta. But it is considered that should plague really take hold of Calcutta, it may interfere with sales of tea locally and induce firms to send their tea direct to London for sale. When sent direct the tea is packed at the gardens in air-tight cases, which are not opened until they reach London; but when sold in Calcutta for shipment the cases are previously opened. But it is the dislocation of the inland trade that is most to be feared, especially should natives continue to take fright and clear out in large numbers. This would tell specially on imports of piece-goods which would probably be greatly curtailed. Already I hear of indents for piece-goods being cancelled by wire. One would fain cling to the ray of hope that the plague will not become epidemic and that the energetic efforts of the Plague Committee, aided by the hot weather, may be successful in effectually stamping it out before the winter arrives.

THE village of Eastleigh, in Hants, has as one of its residents a modern astrologer in the person of Mr. William Sevier, who declares that from his study of the heavens he is "able to predict all things." The prophet's forecast of events for the present year includes the following: France and Spain doomed, trouble at home and abroad with France, earthquakes, floods, famine, plagues for Spain. Troubles continued in India. The loss of many ocean liners and steamers. Gales. Earthquakes will take place this year throughout the earth. Only a very slight shock will be felt in this country, which will take place in August next, Gloucester and South Wales parts. All nations completely mixed up, trouble throughout the world. . . War is the programme for the last half of this year. The Engineers' strike and its result, the astrologer avers, were foretold by him at the beginning of 1897; his gloomy picture of coming events in 1898 is brightened with the one cheering assurance that "never again would such strikes take place."

KLONDIKE, the Yukon, Ontario, and Kootenay are threatened with eclipse, as gold-yielding areas, by Cape Breton. That island has long been known for its valuable coal-fields, but until quite recently it was never suspected to contain the precious yellow metal. Of late, however, says the "Globe," several enterprising mining experts have explored the country in a scientific manner, and their unanimous report is that highly auriferous ore undoubtedly exists in several places. Lying, as it does, about fifteen degrees further south than the Yukon. Cape Breton has a considerably milder climate. The cold is very severe, of course, during winter, but supplies both of fuel and food are abundant throughout the year. A Nova Scotian correspondent informs us that some samples of ore have yielded as much as 500 ounces per ton, but such richness as that, is, of course, exceptional. It is the opinion of experts, however, that only capital and enterprise are needed to make gold mining in Cape Breton highly remunerative. It is singular how Nature systematically provides this overpowering attraction in remote parts of the world, as a means of dispersing its ever-growing population. California, now so wealthy and prorperous, was in a most forlorn condition before gold was discovered. Victoria's development proceeded with very lagging foot, until Bendigo and Ballarat diggings drew people and capital to the Colony. In South Africa the riches of the Rand have made the almost bankrupt Transvaal a veritable Tom Tiddler's Ground, and there seems every likelihood of the same transformation occurring in Rhodesia. Western Australia, so long shunned by both men and money, has latterly become amazingly prosperous, while it may be taken as certain that the population and wealth of the Canadian Dominion will advance by leaps and bounds now that the magnetic attraction of gold discoveries from ocean to ocean has come into evidence.

WHILE this discussion is going on in Germany the Cavalier of the "Revue de Cavalerie" deplores the view fo the use of cavalry adopted by the military authorities in France. The mounted forces are subjected to a species of ostracism. It is admitted that they have a great sphere of utility in the work of reconnaissance and exploration, but their real fighting role is practically ignored. The "Progres Militaire" strongly enforces what is said by the Cavalier in this matter. Both ask for greater flexibility and freedom in formations, breaking with the traditional system of the three lines, followed by the perfecting of movements so that deployment may become more simple and rapid. Then the individual training of the men should be carried to the highest possible degree, so that they may, make the best use of their weapons, the sword for the *melee*, and the firearm at considerable distanses; the lance is ignored. It is only at a distance, say these writers, that the horseman can fight with advantage on foot. At closer quarters the cavalry can expect rifle fire only from their cyclist companions. According to the Cavalier the system of mixing light and heavy cavalry in the same division, and sometimes in the same brigade, is uusatisfactory. He considers the brigade formed of two or three regiments of the same character and a horse battery, to be the true fighting unit, and believes that, by separating the heavy and light cavalry, the qualities of both bran ches will be best utdised. The "Progres" hopes that his ideas will be put to the test during the manoeuvres.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

SOME of the vernacular journals are of opinion that the report as to the results of Professor Lustig's curative serum, which was laid before a recent meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, is very satisfactory and encouraging. The "Rast Goftar" states:—The "interim" report as to the results of Professor Lustig's anti-plague serum, that was laid before the last meeting of the Standing Committee was, on the whole, vere satisfactory and encouraging. It was true the number of cases treated with the serum was not very large, but so far as this number went, we have every reason to be satisfied. In all 103 cases had been treated with this serum, of which 18 were cases in which there was no hope of recovery, because they were too far advanced to be influenced by any treatment. The serum was, therefore, tried in those cases not with a view to bring about recovery, but with the object of testing its efficacy in ameliorating the more prominent symptoms. This the serum certainly did, because though the patients eventually died, there was considerable amelioration in the symptoms. Of these 103 cases 58 died and 44 recovered, giving a rate of recovery of 42'71 p.c. But if the 18 cases above referred to were excluded as they must be, the per centage of recovery would be 51'77. It was further ascertained that the first quantity of serum brought by Professor Gallioti was weak, and therefore not so effective as the subsequent stuff that was received by him from Italy. Hence the results were likely to be more encouraging as serum of the proper quality was received in Bombay.

PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI.

One of the Hindu papers says his countrymen have reasons to be justly proud of Prince Ranjitsinghji. The *Gujerati* observes: Prince Ranjitsingh does not propose to stay long in this country. We wish his sojourn had been long enough to enable him to tour through India and give his countrymen a few exhibitions of his marvellous cricketing skill. That would have given a new impetus to this game in India, and his service and guidance would have been specially valuable. His countrymen have reasons to be justly proud of him. The cleverest and keenest critics have pronounced him to be a magnificent player, and one of them was so much pleased with his beautiful and agile movements that he discovered "poetry in his motion." He owes his excellence to English training, a circumstance we must gratefully bear in mind, as he himself does.

DR. WEIR'S LECTURE ON THE PLAGUE.

The *Indian Spectator* thus refers to Dr. Weir's recent lecture on the plague; Dr. Weir's lecture on plague, at the Sassoons Mechanics' Institute, was certainly a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject—perhaps the first contribution of a permanent scientific value. Full of closely-observed and skilfully-classified facts, it aimed more at focussing all our plague experiences and lessons than at jumping up to confidently-expressed but poorly-demonstrated theories. If Dr. Weir had been a little less anxious to take every kind of credit—even of provision—for the department which has the honour of being presided over by him, and if he had not been quite so anxious to commit himself in favour of the still under test prophylactic of Dr. Haffkine, his lecture would have been an almost faultless one—so skilfully, actuated by the desire to serve no other cause than that of truth. A little bit of fatalism, too, is discernible in certain portions of the lecture. It has, however, many points of interest.

APPEARANCE OF THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Commenting on the appearance of the plague in Calcutta, the *Gujerati* writes: It is all but absolutely certain that the plague has already made its appearance at Calcutta. But even before there has been any serious out-break, there have occurred fits of unreasoning panic amongst persons who ought to understand the situation better than ordinary people. We do not know what the medical authorities will do, if they have any plan in view to state of things which had to be confronted in this city. With the spread of plague in Western India, the Punjab and the Nizam's territory its out-break in the other parts of the country is only a question of time. The outlook is frightful enough. But it is certain that the situation will have to be calmly faced. Dr. Cook as well as Dr. Weir have firm faith in inoculation, and we are glad the former has taken the timely opportunity to recommend it from segregation. This is a good inducement for people to go in for the prophylactic treatment. That was precisely what was suggested in Bombay. But all that has yet fallen upon deaf ears. It ought to be some consolation to our friends in Calcutta that they will enter upon their fight with the pestilence with the advantage of such a sensible measure.

OVERBRIDGES AT RAILWAY LEVEL-CROSSINGS.

The *Indian Spectator* says the sad accident which resulted in the death of Mr. H. M. Stewart, brings home, in an impressive, though melancholy manner, the necessity of having an overbridge at the Church Gate level-crossing. Our contemporary adds: There must be hundreds of persons in the Railway employ, and Railway itself, who have to cross the line at all times of the day, once every half hour at the approach of each of the 48 trains coming from and going to the north. It is a pity that the claims of so many people to have an over-bridge at the crossing have been so long neglected, and opportunities left for such accidents as the one that cost poor Mr. Steuart his life. It is wonderful that there is not even a small railway overbridge at the Church Gate Station, whilst almost every petty station has it. As with the Church Gate level-crossing, so with the Chowpatty level-crossing, we understand that grand bridges for foot and carriage traffic, as well, have been resolved upon and are intended to be built there. They would be a boon when constructed, but till then the city can fairly claim that the authorities should ask the Railway Company to provide a light foot bridge for the use of passengers at least, so as to convenience all passers-by, and make it possible for all that can run to do so in order to catch the train without any risk of being run over and losing limb or life.

NATU'S PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The petition sent to Parliament in the name of Shrimant Luxmibai, wife of Sirdar Balasaheb Natu is considered by some of the native papers to be a unique document. It could not be the production of the brain of an orthodox lady. The *East Goftar* says: We have no sympathy whatever for the Natus, since they were active members of the Congress, which is an embodiment and a travesty of sedition and treason, but the Natus are after all, like ourselves, British subjects, and as the law does not make any difference between a Congresswalla and one opposed to it, they must be treated as such, and given the opportunity to meet the charges, which as far as they have been made, are of a vague and uncertain character. Nothing short of sedition and treason of a palpable character should induce the Government to treat offenders under the provisions of the Regulation of 1827, and unless they are in a position to bring such charges home to the Natu brothers, they would be well advised to liberate them as soon as practicable.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: The petition recently made by the wife of the elder Sirdar Natu, appealing to Parliament for the release of her husband is a unique document by itself which cannot fail to evoke the genuine sympathy of all fair-minded Englishmen and, for that matter, of all english women too. It is unexceptionable in tone and yet it focuses in a small compass a great many facts which cannot but impress the Imperial British public. To us it seems as if Justice were crying out in each line and in every word of each line. The appeal is pathetic enough and shows the inmost depth of the feeling and sentiments, as well as the torment and the anguish of a high caste Maharatta lady for her lord and master whom she believes to be perfectly innocent of the heinous allegations hurled against him and for which for months he has been incarcerated along with his brother, without even the semblance of justice.

THE LATE DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG.

Some of the native papers speak in terms of high praise of the career and character of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang is no more. He died last Tuesday full of years and the esteem and regard of all classes of the great community of Bombay, and to the extreme sorrow of the medical profession. Dr. Atmaram was, we believe, the father of the medical graduates of the city. And a more benevolent, courteous and considerate patriarch than that profession could not have. A man of excellently broad views on the current politics of the day, he was yet able to keep himself free from the turmoils of active public life. A lover of educational progress, a social reformer but of the genuinely unobtrusive character, and a citizen of catholic sympathy, his loss is indeed much to be regretted.

The *Gujerati* remarks: The death of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang removes perhaps the oldest practitioner in this city. He was a contemporary of Dr. Bhau Daji, whose memory Bombay still cherishes with pride and affection. Broad in his sympathies and liberal in his views on social, religious and political questions, his influence was a silent and gentle force felt in many directions. Wherever any good work was to be done, the good old doctor was sure to be there. With a pleasing and quiet countenance, unaffected in his manners, pure and regular in his life, and blessed with a kindly heart, he was welcomed everywhere. He was one of the staunchest pioneers of the Prarthana Samaj movement in this city, and latterly he co-operated with Dr. Bahadurjee in his movement for the improvement of the prospects of the native medical profession, reform of the Indian medical service and the scientific advancement of India.

The *Indian Spectator* states: One of the worthiest of mild Hindus has been removed from Bombay by the death of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. Dr. Atmaram belonged to a previous generation of active workers, for whom he played many parts, all of them more or less creditably. He was a practical reformer, and in most matters did exactly what he thought proper. He was probably the only Hindu gentleman of position to give a liberal education to his daughters as well as to his sons. As in social matters, so in matters religious, Dr. Atmaram held very advanced views, too much so for the peace of mind of some of his colleagues. And yet he never asserted himself, never wished to impose his will upon others. He had laid down certain rules of conduct for himself and he went his way with cheerful indifference alike to the ridicule of some and the active hatred of others, humming the tune to himself of the fear of God and the love of man. He never bothered about consequences. And on the whole, he made a good thing out of life, esteemed by the State as well as by Society.

DARTMOOR REVISITED.

MR. M. DAVITT, M.P., who has been entrusted by the Home Secretary with an informal mission to visit the different prisons and report on their discipline, writes as follows in the *Daily Chronicle*:—

I shall try my best to nought extenuate or set anything down in malice, even against Dartmoor, as I found it on Easter Saturday, 1898. No matter how you approach Dartmoor—the moor, not the prison—you are enchanted with its scenic combination of heather and hills, its tors and cromlechs, ravines and rivulets, and all the other landscape attractions which go to the making of some of the finest moorland scenery in England; conditional, however, upon the right season for the visit and a genial day for its enjoyment. Wanting in these two essential auxiliaries, there cannot well be a more bleak or uninviting landscape than that which stretches before the eye when winter winds and snows throw their spells over the country, extending from Tavistock to Prince Town, and hide the summer verdure of the moor beneath a cheerless garment of fog or snow.

I was fairly fortunate on Saturday. The weather was typical of the mount we are in, and what little there was of April showers during my drive from Tavistock was more than compensated for by a most generous display of gladdening sunshine. The road from the old and picturesque town of the ducal house of Bedford appears to rise all the way on the seven miles journey. You are climbing almost all the time, though, at the end, you are only some sixteen or eighteen hundred feet above the sea level. Just now, the golden gorse on the moor is full of bloom, and to see he shadows from the moving clouds racing and dancing over the heather down a steep valley up a tor-capped hillside you would be tempted to fancy that you were watching the gambols of so many cloud-spirits, trying to pluck the growing sunshine from the clumps of furza bushes which lay scattered in all their golden glories over the bracing prospect before you. But my objective was the Convict Prison, and not the natural beauties of Dartmoor, and after little more than an hour's ride on reaching the most elevated point on the journey I gazed down on the place which I had seen last twenty-one years ago, on leaving it after having spent close upon seven years within its cold and truly inhospitable walls.

A RELIC OF THE FRENCH WARS.

The prison was built in 1807-8 for the detention of French prisoners of war during the contest waged by England against France for having dethroned the Bourbons. After the (second) war with the United States (1812) there were, I believe, some American prisoners also incarcerated within the granite gaol. The prison is surrounded by a high stone wall, about a mile in circumference, and within this area of some forty acres there are the various buildings which go to complete the requirements of such an establishment. No more hideous looking objects for mankind were ever built by human hands than these several "prisons" or "halls" in which the convicts are located and, mainly, employed. There is neither elementary taste shown in the structures themselves nor sensible arrangement in the planning of the place. It is all a higgledy-piggledy "style" of architecture, probably intended by the original builder to stand as repugnant to the eye of the passing public as its use was meant to make it a terror to its future inmates. I was told while looking at a prison in Rome eighteen months ago that the architect who had superintended its construction committed suicide when he finally witnessed the completion of the place of punishment which he had created, and it is possible that the genius who had drawn the design for Dartmoor inflicted some kindred sentence upon himself in remorse for the monstrosity which he had a hand in erecting.

He was evidently a wag in his way, for over the arch of the front gate it pleased him to inscribe the words, "Parcere subjectis." The irony of this legend can only be fully appreciated by those who, in the past, have had some experience of how those whom the law "parcere subjectis" were "spared" in the sense of being reminded, during every hour of a sentence, of the mockery of the sentiment which was supposed to temper the discipline of penal servitude with the moral of the maxim. Possibly, however, the words were only intended to apply to the fate of the Napoleonic soldiers who were the first of Dartmoor prisoners; but, in this case, the ironic text was doubly inappropriate, as the punishments of the climate alone in the long winters of that moor, added to the other severities inflicted upon the French military captives, was "sparing" them, with a vengeance. Lord Dundonald, of romantic fame, on visiting Dartmoor while it held its Gallic hostages, condemned the prison in the strongest terms and declared, what is true, that it was enveloped in a cold mist or fog for the greater portion of the year, and that no prisoner of war should have been condemned to live under such conditions of severe exposure and the inseparable hardships of confinement in such a place.

AS A CONVICT PRISON.

It has been used as a convict prison since 1850, and additions have been made to the original structure as requirements demanded. The various buildings will accommodate some 1,200 or 1,300 prisoners. There were upwards of 1,000 inside the walls in my time, but the Governor told me on Saturday that he had only some 750 under his charge at present. The question is, how fares it to-day whith these 7.0, as compared with the experience of one who was numbered among the 1,000 unfortunates of twenty-one years ago? To be brief, to supply an answer to the question was what took me back to a spot that will be for ever associated in my memory with the keenest of many life experiences of keen suffering, and I will endeavour to speak of it as I found it a few days ago. At my request I was shown over the punishment cells, "No. 2" Prison, the baths, bakehouse, "No. 4" Prison, the infirmary, the stone and bone breaking yards, and one or two of the workshops. Being Saturday afternoon the prisoners were in their cells. The work, however, has changed very little in character or variety in the twenty years, and nothing new could be gathered or missed by me had my visit been timed to find the convicts at their ordinary labour tasks.

PUNISHMENT CELLS.

There were only three men in the punishment cells on Saturday last. This for a prison with 750 prisoners is a very small quota. The daily average twenty years ago would be about twenty. These cells have undergone no structural change, beyond the removal of the perforated iron screen which limited the light that a man condemned to "chokey" was allowed to enjoy while doing his "bread and water." This, however, is a most humane change, and I gladly record it to the credit of this particular prison. In all other respects "chokey" punishment remains just as it was. The diet consists of 16 oz. of bread and a pint of water per day. The cell is cleared of everything while the punishment lasts. There is no seat to rest upon except the floor. The prisoner is divested of his braces when put in "chokey." This is to prevent him using these articles for possible suicidal purposes. It is a lingering piece of stupid cruelty, and will, I feel sure, soon be done away with, as was the limiting of God's sunlight to a prisoner who had committed the crime of talking, or other breach of prison discipline. The bed is still a plank bed without any mattress. The books allowed to a "chokey" inmate are, still, religious ones only. The only change—a great one, I admit—which this form of punishment has undergone in twenty years is that referred to, with an exception which I noticed immediately on entering where I was once located (not in extra punishment) for some fifteen months—namely, that this, the coldest of the various prisons making up the establishment called Dartmoor, was heated on Saturday last. This, in the winter time, must mitigate very much the suffering which was always associated with "chokey" in my time. Many a cold, sleepless night have I passed within these particular walls.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect.
Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Private telegrams to Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams can only be accepted until further notice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.
The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted from Panama is usual rate of five annas.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerspa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Next Post Costa Rica leaves Panama 3 a.m. 4th inst.
Service private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.
Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government. United States Diplomatic telegrams are excepted.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Fakirgunge, Goalpara district, Assam, under date 24th April:—"There was a severe shock of earthquake felt here this afternoon, rather severer than usual, at 3-42 p.m., lasting fully a minute. A little damage was done in the way of destroying glass and crockery; and a very slight fissure appeared in the ground. As I write a further shock lasting quarter of a minute or so is felt. The severity of these two shocks is unusual here."

THROUGH PERSIA ON A SIDE SADDLE.

A LADY TRAVELLER'S UNIQUE FEAT.

THE list of adventurous English lady travellers is no inconsiderable one, and Persia has not wholly escaped their attention. Nevertheless, the author of a new volume just issued from the pen of Ella C. Sykes, is believed to be the first Englishwoman who has visited Kerman and Persian Baloochistan—a fact which in itself invests her book with a special interest Miss Sykes accompanied her brother, Captain Molesworth Sykes, who was commissioned by our Foreign Office to establish a Consulate in those parts of the Shah's dominions, and if her volume has no scientific or political object, and cannot pretend to rival in weight and authority Mr. Curzon's work, it is at all events a very bright, picturesque, and entertaining narrative of travel in comparatively untrodden ways.

It was in mid-winter, end of January, 1895, that the caravan left Tehran, of her sojourn in which city Miss Sykes gives a graphic account. The lady, as her title-page announces, preferred the saddle, and as her example may excite the ambition of other adventurous ladies, it will be well to quote her remarks upon her "mounts."

THE LADY TRAVELLER'S HORSES.

At first I preferred to ride my Arab Nawab, with his perfect manners and beautiful mouth, but being a young horse he soon got tired, and my great stand by was Charters, a sturdy little grey. His faults were a hard mouth and a tendency to put his head down and bolt off with me at every opportunity; but his springy, tireless walk would have made ample amends for much greater failings. During the longest march he was always keen and on the alert, ever ready for a canter; and in going up hills and steep places he was unsurpassed. He would pause to consider the obstacle before him, brace every muscle, and the rush to the attack. When I said that he was remarkably sure-footed, a capital jumper, and that his pluck never failed him, the reader will understand that I had almost an ideal horse for my needs.

The route lay in a south-easterly direction, by way of Koom, Kashan, and (leaving Ispahan on the West) by Yezd. Sometimes the party found accommodation in a village or in the caravanserai of a little town; more often they camped out in their tents under conditions which arouse the writer's enthusiasm.

THE GREAT SOLITUDE OF PERSIA.

Camp after camp is pitched and then struck, inducing a constant eagerness to press on and reach the next stage of the march. And yet there is no hurry about it all. The caravan halts at the pleasure of its master, and stops as long as he chooses, the tent-life making the journey one delightful picnic. And the charm of the life is increased tenfold to those who love horses, and who travel, as we did, with their own animals. In the East the horse becomes a friend. It will often follow its master like a dog, will wander about camp unpicketed, strolling up to beg for a bit of bread or sugar, and is, in short, such a comrade that the traveller gets into the habit of spending all odds and ends of time in the congenial occupation of "looking at the horses." Usually his last thought at night is to see if they are all comfortably wrapped up in their thick felts, and his step is the signal for a low neighing from his equine friends, those lying down not attempting to get up, so confident are they of his good intentions.

Then again the great solitude of Persia strikes the imagination. Days may pass without coming across a village or meeting an inhabitant. Man seems indeed a small thing, as the caravan—slowly crawls over some vast plain always incircled by peaks, flushed with many a shade of madder or mauve, standing up, sharply silhouetted against the intense blue of the great cloudless vault above them.

"Ruinous Kashan, with its mud many, walls, once famous for its brass work and silk proved less inviting; at Mazrah they toiled up the Kuh-i-Chuas, a mountain 7,400 feet high and gained from the summit a magnificent view of the country. Yezd was reached on the 6th of March—the travellers having now accomplished two-thirds of their long journey to Kerman, which city, the goal of their travels, received them on the 30th of March, just two months after their departure from Tehran. In Kerman Miss Sykes remained with her brother for nearly a twelve months setting up house keeping there, and gathering much experience of native servants and their peculiarities, which may be summed up in the words "good waiting." The latter failing was decidedly fostered by the rules of Persian etiquette, which forbid employers buying articles for themselves in the markets and bazaars, an act which would be regarded as a deadly insult to the servant accompanying them. Fortunately, however, living in Kerman is more than sufficiently cheap to counterbalance the domestic's habit of levying his own commission on the bill. This part of Persia, indeed, appears to be quite a paradise for persons with small incomes:

CHEAP LIVING.

Certainly living in Kerman was by no means expensive, as meat and bread were under a penny a pound, eggs ten a penny, chickens twopence, a minute lamb fourpence half-penny. and all the ordinary articles of food in the same proportion. Our bill of fare, however, had a sameness about it; the eternal mutton and everlasting fowl," being only occasionally varied by quail, partridges, and a rare hare, or gazelle, while we never tasted beef until December, when the weather was cool enough to keep meat for a considerable time; no Persians at Kerman, or indeed elsewhere, in dulging in that food, which they look upon as low class. We paid a penny daily for our vegetables to the old gardener, who rented the garden from our landord, advancing to twopence in the fruit season, when we consumed any quantities of mulberries, apricots, peaches, melons, figs, and grapes.

Kerman, the capital of the ancient provinces of Caramania, was of old second in importance only to Ispahan, the trade of Europe flowing through it on its way to the Persian Gulf. It seems, however, to be now in a decayed and somnolent condition, which is not to be wondered at, since it was given over to fire and slaughter a century ago by the savage Agha Muhammed Khan, founder of the present Kajar dynasty. Miss Sykes's opportunities of observing the inner life of the city, however, were, as will be seen, somewhat limited:

THE CITY OF KERMAN.

Kerman, as we know it, was rebuilt on a small scale in the reign of Fath Ali Shah, and is about a quarter the size of the old town. It is enclosed by a high mud wall, and is surrounded by a deep moat, at one end being the castellated citadel, the residence of the governor for the time being.

I am unable to give any personal account of the interior of the city, as, during the whole of my stay close to it, I did not go inside its walls, my brother fearing I might be mobbed by the populace who had never seen an English woman before. However, he and every one else assured me that there was absolutely nothing to be seen, save tumble-down mud houses, dirty bazaars, and a profusion of beggars, so that I do not think I missed much.

Persian weddings are grand affairs, the bridegrooms often going deeply in debt and squandering two or three years' income in feasting and entertaining their friends. Nevertheless, the status of married woman in these parts appears to be even below the Oriental standard:

PERSIAN WIVES

When the couple settle down to a humdrum married existence the Persian theory is that a man has linked himself to a being inferior to him in every way, who must submit to his sovereign will in all things. From his extreme youth he has been taught by the priests to pay no attention to the counsels of his wife, and they have strongly impressed upon him that if a woman arises to any course of action he had better do the exact contrary.

I remember on one occasion calling on a lady when her husband

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

At length the difficulty in connection with building the college at Dartmouth has been surmounted, and it will be but a very short time before work is commenced. The new building in elevation looks decidedly handsome, although there is nothing about it to show the purpose it is to serve. It consists of a centre portion, in which is the great hall, to be used as the quarterdeck of the ship is now, for divisions, &c., and two wings, in one of which are the officers' quarters and the cadets' dining-room, while in the other is the chapel and the captain's house. There are studies both on the ground and first floors, while above these again are the dormitories. The hospital apparently will be a separate building, a very necessary arrangement in view of the frequent epidemics which have occurred in connection with the establishment. About the general plan of the college we have two criticisms to offer. In the first place it appears to us a great pity that it should have been schemed out on the basis of the number of boys at present in the "Britannia." No room is left for growth. And seeing that it is much more likely the Navy will expand instead of diminish, and that we shall want more officers instead of fewer, this shows lack of foresight. Moreover the classroom and dormitories appear somewhat cramped as it is so that it would be far better in any case to have more space. It must be remembered that if the college was built in every way half as large again as it is now it by no means follows that the cost would increase in proportion.

The official trials of a specially banded shot were carried out at Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim's range at Swanley, in the presence of representatives from the Admiralty and War Office. In the new shot a supplementary base piece causes a specially prepared ring to expand in the eroded portion of the bore, an arrangement which not only overcomes the injurious effects of erosion, but prevents the shot being over-rammed should the bore be worn. The new gas check was shown to completely prevent the passage of any gas, and it was found that the whole of the energy of the charge was realised, even after upwards of 250 rounds had been previously fired from the same gun. The trials were carried out with one of the Company's new 6-inch quickfirers, the actual ballistic conditions showing 2,694 feet per second for a pressure of 13 tons with a charge of 25 lbs. of cordite.

In the case of soldiers (including boys) admitted into hospital on account of injuries received when in the execution of their duty or sickness, certified by the medical officer to have been contracted as a direct result of their military service, the circumstances being beyond the soldier's own control, one half of the hospital stoppage may be remitted by the General officer commanding. If any injury has been received when on duty at drill or manœuvres, under circumstances beyond the soldier's own control, the whole stoppage may be remitted.

The pleasure of the German Emperor at the safe passage of the Navy Bill through the Reichstag was expressed in a congratulatory telegram to the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, who was thanked profusely for his efforts. "In gratitude for your help," said the Emperor, "I appoint you "a la suite" of our marine infantry, whose brave fellows are now protecting our flag in the Far East." The duke is the first to enjoy this particular honour, though it has been conferred, in regard to the first and second sea battalions, upon Duke Frederick Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg. Twelve royal personages, including the Duke of Coburg and Gotha, are "a la suite" of the Navy itself. Admiral Tirpitz, the Naval Secretary, who has played a great part in the elaboration of the bill, and been unremitting in his efforts to secure its acceptance, has been elevated to the rank of a Prussian Minister of State, and a number of those who have assisted him have been decorated.

Und wir? was the melancholy title of a recent article in our old contemporary the "Armeeblatt," in which the inability of Austro-Hungary to play any worthy naval part in the concert of the Powers was deplored. The Austrian Navy is efficient and the ships are excellent, but building is slow and expansion has been impossible. In naval circles, however, there is no doubt as to the inadequacy of the force, and the Government proposes to take action. According to the "Neue Freie Presse," the scheme involves the expenditure of from forty-five to fifty million florins spread over a period of years, and the project is said to contemplate the building of fifteen battleships and armoured cruisers, seven second-class cruisers, seven of the third-class, fifteen destroyers, and a great number of torpedo-boats.

A great deal too much was made by Chauvinists abroad and alarmists at home of the recent mobilisation of the French Northern Squadron. The operation was normal and by way of testing arrangements that have been made, and sufficient time has now elapsed to enable the significance of the operation to be gauged. It had been long provided for, and was a test rather of the means at disposal than of the readiness of the personnel. The mobilisation of the first division at Brest and the second at Cherbourg was successful. Admiral Besnard telegraphed his instructions, and the victualling, coaling and supplying the ships with ammunition and stores proceeded. Within two hours 600 men to complete the complements were on board. By two o'clock in the afternoon every ship had coal sufficient for twenty-five days at twelve knots, and provisions enough for forty five days. Similar progress was made at Cherbourg, where several hundred men and 1,500 tons of coal, with forty-five days' provisions, and stores were put on board the ships in four hours. The ships were cleared for action and ready for sea at nine o'clock in the evening. The activity displayed was certainly very creditable, but much of the value of the mobilisation as a test of readiness was destroyed by the circumstance that the intention of the Admiralty was well known, and that ample time had been given to prepare for the work. The squadron completed its complement of officers three weeks before.

The operations which followed were varied and instructive, having reference chiefly to the question of coast defence, which is at present being a good deal discussed in France. The loss of the seagoing boat "Ariel" to which we referred last week, was an incident of them. The second division, under command of Rear-Admiral de Penfentenvo de Kerveregnin, with sea-going torpedo-boats and boats of the mobile defence, was engaged in an operation of attack and defence at night in Abervrach Bay, when the "Friant" ran into the "Ariel", almost cutting her in two. An ineffectual attempt was made to keep her afloat, but she sank when all her company had been taken off. There is scarcely any chance of floating her.

The "Jewish World" has collected a number of statistics with the object of refuting the charge that military service is shirked by the Jews. It is shown that in 1891 only 1,588 Jewish recruits were missing, while 15,331 Jews were accepted. In 1897 the number expected was 15,834, and only 1,408 more were wanted to complete this number. "These statistics," it is said, "completely give the lie to the statements that the Jews of Russia are only too glad to escape from their military obligations. Were the charge true the crime would still be excusable considering the harsh treatment to which Jewish soldiers are subjected, and the general attitude of the Government towards its Jewish subjects."

The Emperor William has ordered that the German grand manœuvres shall be on a much smaller scale this year than usual; only six divisions will be engaged, three on either side. This, it is thought, points to the probability that each army corps will in future consist of three instead of two divisions.

Count von Waldersee's successor in the command of the 9th German Army Corps is General Massow. General von der Planitz has been appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry. The new office of Master of the Ordnance has been entrusted to General Stern, hitherto Chief of the Technical Institution, of the War Office.

NOTICES.

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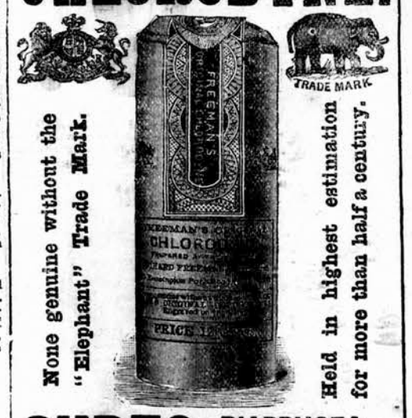

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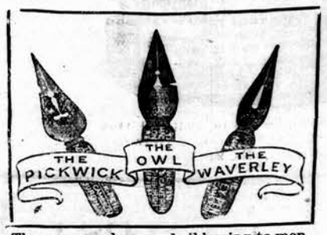

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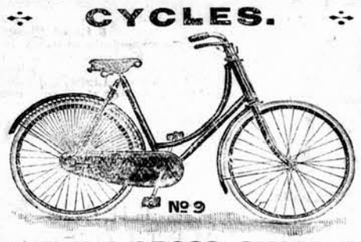

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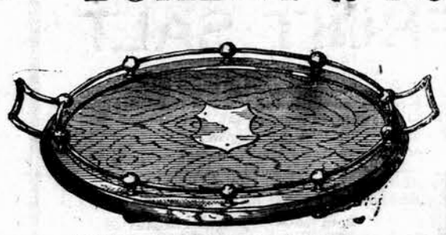

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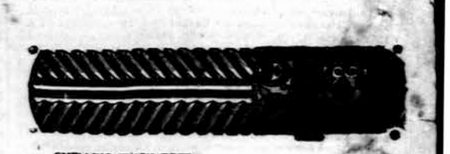

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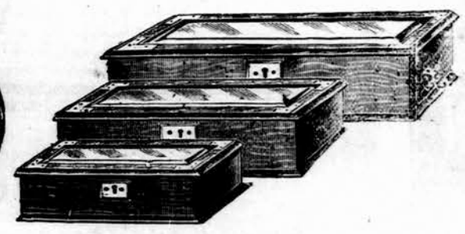

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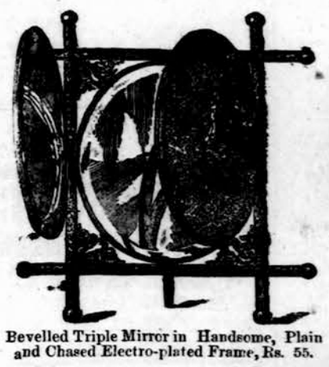

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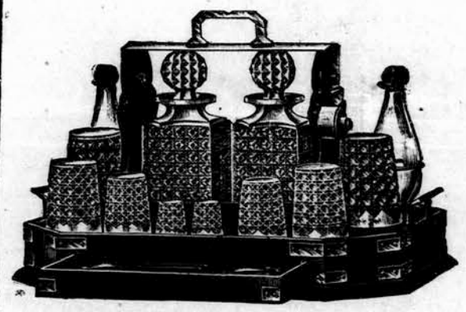

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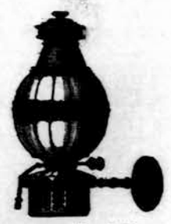

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